The Bombay Gazette.

With Supplement.

No. 9,407—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription or one Year, *Post Free for India*, Rs. 12 Postage in England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879.
(*a*) KASHGAR	2621	450	E. I. Baker	15th Jan.
— HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Reynoldson	30th do.
(*a*) TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	27th do.
— BANGALORE	2053	500	E. G. Stead	3rd Feb.
(*a*) MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	10th do.
— SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	17th do.
(*a*) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	24th do.
— VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Ferrier	3rd March
(*a*) MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	10th do.
— SUMATRA	2489	450	W. A. Seaton	17th do.
(*a*) MIRZAFORE	3763	600	A. Parish	24th do.
— CATHAY	2982	450	R. D. Dundas	31st do.
(*a*) NEPAUL	3836	600	J. S. Murray	7th April.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail, The Steamers marked (*a*) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

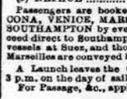
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st December 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	21st Jan. 1879
BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman	4th Feb. 1879
THIBET	2693	400	J. H. Torbock	18th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing,

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st December 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3 33	8C0	N. Stewart	31st Jan. 1879.
TANJORE	2303	450	W. W. Fentiman	28th Feb. 1879

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing,

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st December 1878.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE COMPANY'S S. S. POLLUCE, Capt. G. Rogchin, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 31st January 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180
To Cyprus (via Port Said)..	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143
To Port Said	„ 250	„ 195	„ 131
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne } First Class, Cologne to London .. }	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 28th Oct., 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE NEW FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazar by order of Purmanundass Jeewundass, Esq., an I on account of whom it may concern.

345 shares in the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited in lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th January 1879.

MENESSE AND COMPANY

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN 2ND MARINE STREET AND DHOBIE TALAO.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th January 1879, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Pestonjee Manockjee Mistree, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 9th September 1875, the undermentioned valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of fazendaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling-house built and standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the southern side of 2nd Marine Street, near Dhobie Talao, in the sub-district of Bhoiekhewur, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Pestonjee Manockjee Mistree and his tenants, containing by admeasurement 59 square yards, or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessments under No. 1,826, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Khan, on or towards the west by a passage and the house of Raghoo Easoo Bhandaree, on or towards the north by the 2nd Marine Street, and on or towards the south by a public sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Piece Goods at the Godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, in Rampart Row, Fort.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction, at the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Rampart Row, Fort, a quantity of piece goods consisting of grey shoodies, dyed jaconets, white stripe mulls, prints of various kind, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED CANVAS.

On TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned.

11 bales damaged canvas, Ex. s.s. Clan Fraser.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CHOWPATTY.

On SATURDAY next, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises by order of the Mortgagee, Jethabhoy Ramchunderjee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Keashow Pandoo Kinny.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house built thereon, situate at Chowpatty Road, in the cast called Nigdowny, in the sub-district of Bhoolesshewer, containing in measurement about 185 4-9 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 100, and New Survey No. 1-7991 and assessed under No. 23, and bounded on the east by the public passage, on the west by the grounds of Rowjee Pandoorung, on the north by the property of Ragoba Vanmaliee, and on the south by the ground of Hurree Ballajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of wheels, springs, and iron work of Contractors, ballast wagons, and old steel files.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores compound, No. 3, Byculla, the wheels, springs, and iron work of

About 44 Contractors ballast wagons as they now lie.

Also a quantity of old cast steel files.

Further particulars came be had at the Stores Office, Byculla.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th January 1879.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COMPTA COTTON.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th inst. at 3 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Cotton Green, by order of Thacker Kessowjee Jadowjee, Esq., at his own Jetha, and on account and at the risk of "the Nicol Press and Manufacturing Coy., Limited," the following Compta cotton.

62 Candies of Compta cotton forming part of a contract of 101 candies of Compta cotton.

30 Bhoorsa of Compta cotton forming part of a contract of 108 Bhoorsa of Compta cotton.

The above cotton is selected and stamped by the said "The Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited."

Terms 25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF TOOLS, PLANT, MACHINERY, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Executive Engineer's store yard, in the Ramtin and at the Moat Well chowkey, Esplanade, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 1-30 p. m., the following serviceable and unserviceable stores consisting of :—

Tile and brick machines, weighing machines by Medhurst, a large smithy fan, iron work fittings for large cranes, screw piles and iron shoes, wagron wheels with axles, a quantity of flat wrought iron 5 inch by ½, round iron ¾ inch diameter : ¾ inch galvanized rivets and washers, hemp rope 5 inch diameter, smiths' bellows, portable forge, iron blocks, hammers, powrahs, bench vice, wheel barrow fittings, sulphuric and nitric acid, quicksilver, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co.

Bombay, 11th January 1879.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

Cash.	Credit.
Original bottles, with measure and directions for use..... Rs. 3 0	Rs. 3 8

SOLE AGENTS :

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. EUROPEAN,
2,708 Tons, 350 Horse Power.
TO SAIL ON THE 31st INSTANT.

THIS Steamer will be despatched as above, and has very comfortable First and Second Class accommodation, All on Deck.

For rates, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th January 1879.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, a Commodious Upper-storied HOUSE, opposite the "Bee Hive," on the NEPEAN SEA ROAD, known as "THE BIGBY." Rent Rs. 300. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street

ATMARAM SAGOON & CO.

NEW BOOKS—TERMS CASH.

	Rs. a.	With Postage. Rs. a.
Bow Bells, Grand Christmas and New Year's Double Part	1 0	1 4
Young Ladies' Journal „ „	1 0	1 4
Illustrated London News Almanac for 1879.	0 10	0 11
Bow Bells Almanac for 1879	0 5	0 6
Cassell's Illustrated Almanac for 1879	0 5	0 6
Whitaker's Almanac for 1879	0 10	0 13
Christmas Part of the Graphic	0 12	0 14
„ The Illustrated London News	0 12	0 14
Punch's Almanac for 1879	0 4	0 5
Broughton's Commentary on the Civil Procedure Code	20 0	20 12
Nelson's „ „	16 0	16 8
Starling's Indian Criminal Law and Procedure	22 8	23 8
Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage	18 0	18 12
„ Indian Penal Code, 10th Edition	13 0	13 8
Collett on the Law of Torts	8 8	8 14
Cunningham's Indian Contract Act, 3rd Edition.	14 0	14 8
„ „ Evidence Act	8 0	8 6
„ „ Digest of Hindu Law	6 0	6 4
Field's Law of Evidence, 3rd Edition	18 0	18 10
Prinsep's Criminal Procedure	16 0	16 12
West and Buhler's Hindu Law, 2nd Edition	13 10	13 8
Knox's Digest of Civil Procedure, 2 vols	30 0	30 14
Underhill's Trust and Trustees	4 8	4 12
Woodman's Digest of Bengal Law Reports	16 8	16 8
Fleming's Genito-Urinary Organs	8 0	8 6
Students' Guide to the Medical Profession	1 8	1 10
Finleyson's Clinical Manual	7 0	7 8
Porter's Surgeon's Pocket Book	4 4	4 8
Longmore's Gunshot Injuries	16 0	16 12
Curtis on Manhood	1 0	1 2
Priest in Absolution	0 12	0 13
Forbes' Ras Mala or Hindu Annals	7 0	7 6
Stanford's Map of Western Asia in cloth case	2 12	2 14
„ The Indian and Afghan Frontiers	0 19	0 11
Lockwood's Natural History, Sports and Travels	6 0	6 4
Drew's The Northern Barrier of India	8 0	8 6
G. Geary's Through Asiatic Turkey, 2 vols	16 0	16 8
Burnaby's On Horseback through Asia Minor in one vol	6 0	6 6
Wallace's Russia in one vol	6 0	6 8
Cassell's History of the Russo-Turkish War, vol 1	5 0	5 12
„ Familiar Wild Flowers, 1st Series	7 0	7 8
„ Science for All vol. I	5 0	5 8
„ Great Industries of Great Britain, vol 1	4 4	4 12
„ Domestic Dictionary	8 8	9 8
Strutt's Sports and Pastimes	2 8	2 14
Egan's Book of sports	9 0	10 8
Weber's History of Indian Literature	10 0	10 0
Haug's Essays on the Parsis	8 8	9 2
Andrew's India and Her Neighbours	8 8	8 0
Beliew's From the Indus to the Tigris	0 0	
Hand and Heart, an Illustrated Weekly Journal conducted by the Rev. Ch. Bullock, Vol 1	4 8	5 12
The Fireside Annual for 1879	4 12	5 6
Fashion and Passion, by the Duke de Medina Pomar	3 0	3 4
Blue Roses, by the Author of "Vera"	8 8	8 8
Riding Recollections, by Mrs. Hungerford-Melville	6 12	7 0
Hallock's The Sportsman's Gazetteer	8 8	9 0
The Cheveley Novels : Modern Minister, 2 vols	9 0	9 4
Falconry in the Valley of the Nerbudda, 1878	3 0	3 4
The Great Thirst Land, by P. Gillmore	12 8	12 8
Our Life and Travels in India, by Wakefield	8 8	9 4
Sports in many Lands, by the Old Shikarry (Europe and Asia)	3 8	3 14
Life in the Mofussil, by an old Civilian, 2 vols	8 0	8 8
The Art of Beauty, by Mrs. H. R. Hawels	6 0	6 6
Jacob's Hindu Tales	2 4	2 8
Morris' the Godavery District	6 12	6 12
Scenes or Camp Life on the Satpura Range	12 0	12 12
McCoan's Egypt as it is	10 8	11 4
De Leon's the Khedive's Egypt	10 8	11 4
Wheeler's Early Records of British India	8 8	9 4
Westwood's the Butterflies of Great Britain with coloured Plates	6 4	6 12
Smiles' George Moore	9 0	9 12
Renaissance in Italy, translated by Middlemore, 2 vols	13 8	14 12
Lockyer's Stargazing	12 0	12 4
Life of G. Comb, by Ch. Gibbon, 2 vols	18 0	19 8
Prichard's Chronicles of Budgerow, 2 vols	7 8	7 8
Burns, Farmyard Manure, by Genl. Fytche, 2 vols.	15 0	16 8
Brassey's Voyage in the Sunbeam	12 0	12 12
Oriental Religions, by S Johnson (India)	14 0	14 12
„ „ (China)	14 0	14 12
Persian Robinson Crusoe, by Tolbort	4 4	4 8
Whitney's Oriental and Linguistic Studies, 2 vols	8 8	13 8
Shirley's Essays on Romance	8 8	9 0
Draper's Scientific Memoirs	8 8	8 8
English Men of Letters, (Scott, Shelley, Gibbon, Hume) each	1 4	1 6
Buddism, by Rhys Davids	1 8	1 10
Hindustan, by M. Williams	1 8	1 10
Islam, by Stobart	1 8	1 10
The Coran, by Sir W. Muir	1 8	1 10

BOOKS ON COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING AND STEAM ENGINE.

Moss's Cotton Manufacturers' and Manager's Guide	2 0	2 4
Barlow's the History and Principles of Weaving	15 4	15 4
Watson's Art of Spinning and Thread-making	6 4	6 10
„ „ Weaving	7 8	7 8
Scott's Practical Cotton Spinning	7 0	7 0
Richard's Handbook of Cotton Spinning and Manufacture	7 0	7 4
Baird's Cotton Spinner	4 4	4 8
Bale's Easy to Develope Productive Industry in Indian Mills and Factories	10 0	10 8
Brown's Power Loom and the Art of Weaving	2 0	2 2
Leigh's Practical Cotton Spinner	1 4	1 6
Foley's Cotton Manufacture	1 4	1 6
Pickie's Flax and Tow Spinner's Complete Calculator	1 4	1 8
Bailey's Overlookers' Assistant	0 10	0 11
Edwards' Spinners' Guide	0 10	0 10
Bailey's Mr. Cotton Spinner's Pocket Manual	0 14	1 0
Complete Guide to Fustian Manufacturing	1 4	1 6
Guide to Calico Weaving	0 10	0 10
Scott's Cotton Spinning	0 8	0 9
Wool and Woollen Manufactures	5 4	6 8
Leroux's Manufacture of Worsted and Carded Yarns	9 0	9 8
Webb's Warp Sizing	4 4	4 8
Ure's Cotton Manufactures, 2 vols	5 8	6 4
Byrne's Essential Elements of Practical Mechanics	4 8	4 12
Lowndes' Engineers' Handbook	2 12	3 0
Reed's Engineers' Handbook	3 8	3 12
Burgh's Handbook of Steam Engine and Boiler.	2 12	2 16
Sexton's Boiler-makers' Pocket Book	2 12	2 16
Fairbairn's Mill and Mill Work, 2 vols	16 0	17 0
Priest in Confessional	1 0	1 1

"BILLIARDS."

A JOURNAL OF SPORTS AND PASTIMES

PUBLISHED AT CALCUTTA TWICE A MONTH.

Subscription.—Rs. 6 per annum payable in advance.

THIS Paper, which has now been in existence a twelve month, during which period it has been distributed gratis throughout India, has met with so flattering a reception that the proprietors have been induced to increase its size and add considerably to the reading matter in its columns, so that it may become a really first-class and readable journal. *Captain Crawley*, (whose letters hitherto have been found so interesting), "Viela," and the London Sporting correspondent will continue to write as heretofore, and the list of contributors will further include such names as *A. G. Payne* (long known in the Billiard and Literary world as a good Amateur player, and writer of great ability), and *William Cook*, the Champion Billiard Player. With such a staff of contributors, there is little room to doubt that the journal will fully redeem the promise made by the proprietors.

To meet the extra, and not previously anticipated, expenses that will thus be incurred, it has been decided to charge a small nominal subscription of Rs. 6 per annum payable in advance.

The first number of the *New Series* will appear on the 15*th January*, 1879, and will contain—

"Billiards in England"...*By Capt Crawley*, Chapter X.

"Practical Billiards" ... „ *"Viela."*

"The Autobiography of a Cue" ..... „ *A. G. Payne.*

"Lessons on Billiards"... „ *William Cook* (Champion).

"English Sporting Letter „ *Special London Correspondent.*

And if received in time a

CARTE-DE-VISITE PHOTOGRAPH WITH BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JOSEPH BENNETT,

The celebrated player.

Applications for the Paper to be addressed to the Manager, "Billiards," 61, Bentinck Street.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

SHERRY:
YELLOW SEAL,
PALE AND LIGHT,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY:
PALE DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 22-8.

SHERRY:
VINO DE PASTO,
A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 26.

SHERRY:
OLD DRY,
VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
GOLDEN,
A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
MANZANILLA,
VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
OLOROSO,
PALE, SOFT, FINE FLAVOUR,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR,
OLD AND CHOICE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

KNIGHT, BEVAN, AND STURGE'S CELEBRATED
LONDON PORTLAND CEMENT.
SOLE AGENTS,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEDOWS STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Saxusophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

MR. L. STEFFENAUER, WATCHMAKER,

No. 8, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY,

BEGS to call the attention of the Public that a NEW SUPPLY of his superior 50 Rs. WATCHES has arrived, by last Mail, for which Mr. L. S. has received the following certificates :—

Certified that I purchased a Silver Open-faced Patent Lever Watch, No. 78378, from Mr. L. Steffenauer in the month of March last, and it has kept excellent time ever since, I can recommend these Watches to any person requiring a good time-keeper.

BOMBAY, 19th December 1878. C. CHRISTIAN, Captain, Dockyard Accountant.

L. STEFFANAUER, Esq., Bombay. BOMBAY, 31st October 1878.

SIR,—In reply to your enquiry, I am glad to say that the Silver Hunting cased Lever Watch I bought of you in June last has been keeping pucca time ever since, I may therefore say that I am quite satisfied with my purchase.

I remain, Sir, Yours faithfully,
SAM. K. SNOW.

Mr. L. STEFFENAUER has also received a large stock of cheap Watches from Rs. 15 to Rs. 38.
3 Watches taken at once are given at wholesale rates.
Musical Boxes in great variety from Rs. 40 to Rs. 253.

REPAIRS OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY AND MUSICAL BOXES ATTENDED TO WITH THE UTMOST DESPATCH.

MR. L. STEFFENAUER.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

OUR HATS are made by the best manufacturers to special order for Eastern wear. The following list will give an idea as to the style and shape now mostly worn :—

CASH PRICES.

DRESS HATS.

	Rs. as.
Lincoln, Bennett & Co.'s extra light Dress Hats	each 14 0
Extra quality Tall Drab Hats, best Beaver Felt	„ 12 0

FELT HATS FOR EVENING WEAR.

Black Felt, self round crown	8 8
„ Stiff round crown	8 8
Extra quality do. do.	9 8
Drab Felt do. do.	9 8
Beaver Brown do. do.	9 8
Drab Felt, flat crown soft spring brim	8 8
Black Felt, flat hard crown	8 8
Extra quality do. do.	9 8
Straw Boating Hats, Black Band	3 8

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Soft Tweed Hats, all colors	5 0
Cashmere Turbans	3 8
Tweed	5 0
Imitation seal skin	5 0
Tweed Caps in great variety	3 8
Travelling Caps with Ear Flaps, suitable for cold countries	4 8
The "Glengary"	5 0
The "Balmoral"	5 0

SUN HELMETS.

	Rs. as.
White Helmets for Undress or Civilians, Drill on Cork and Felt	14 8
White Helmets, extra layers of Cork, a splendid protection	16 0
Best Regulation Helmets, covered White Doe and lined Silk	22 0
Drab Felt Helmets, with patent inner band, easy fitting	18 0
Do. do. with outside Felt Turban	18 0
Drab Felt Hunting Helmets with patent inner band	16 0
Drab Felt Hunting Helmets, very light, a useful Hat for the Hills	9 8
White Hunting Helmets, Cork on Felt, straight Brim in Front and Decoped Back to protect the neck	14 0
Do. do. extra layers of Cork	16 0
Tan Shikar Hunting Helmets, Cork and Felt same shape as above, a most useful Shooting or District Hat	15 0
Andrè's Feral Hats, very useful for the Hills	18 0
Ladies' Feral	18 0
Solar Topees, in a variety of good shapes for Ladies and Gentlemen from	6 8

Our New Illustrated Catalogue forwarded on application.

ASQUITH AND LORD, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

23, RAMPART ROW,

HAVE much pleasure in announcing that they have just landed a new consignment of their well-known,

RAILWAY WATCHES.

Their German Silver Railway Watch .....at Rs. 40
Their Fine Silver Railway Watch .....at „ 60
Their German Silver Railway Watch.....at „ 60
(Extra large size.)

These Watches being specially made to suit Railway employès, F., L. & Co. can confidently recommend them to any person requiring a really good strong serviceable reliable Time-keeper, which can bear any amount of rough usage.

GUARANTEED FOR 2 YEARS.

Catalogues sent free on application.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11.

PROFESSOR HENNICKE
AND THE
FAMOUS MERRY-MAKERS
IN THEIR
MISCELLANEOUS ENTERTAINMENTS.

ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, Rs. 3 ; Stalls, Rs. 2 ; Gallery, Rs. 1 ; Pit, 8 As.
Reserved seats at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

FOR SALE,

A COMPLETE set of the ENGLISH LAW REPORTS from 1866 to 1875, with 2 Volumes of the Digest for the same period, in all 98 volumes, bound in law calf and half bound, almost as good as new. Price Rs. 700. Also a complete set of the BENGAL LAW REPORTS, in 15 volumes, half bound in cloth, and law calf, in excellent order, Price Rs. 400.

The above are packed in a tin lined case. Apply to

Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE & Co.,
Calcutta.

NOTICE.

VERBAL OFFERS will be received on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the supply of 350 BLANKETS, country, 350 Pairs of PUTTIES, 350 MIRZAIS and 350 Pairs NATIVE SHOES.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to this Office.

A. PHELPS, Lieut.-Col.,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 10th January 1879.

THE NEW FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE NEW ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE NURSEY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the MEETING of the CREDITORS called for on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, is UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED.

Bombay, 10th January 1879.

SECOND EDITION.
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA,
AND
GOVERNMENT POLICY.

As exemplified by the History of the Bombay Harbour Foreshore.

WITH REPLIES TO "K." BY H.

MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that RAMCHUNDER GUNPUTJEE, NARAYEN RAMCHUNDER, and GUJANUN RAMCHUNDER, respectively, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, have AGN HAUPED and AGREED to MORTGAGE, all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house, chawl and buildings situate and lying in New Line Street, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhuleshwar, in the island of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Nos. 2, 21, and 22 respectively, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 396 and 1,180, and containing by admeasurement 1,076 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by property of Bhawoodji Bhaverdji Balsett and the property of Morobs Sowjee, on the west by the house of the late Bhowanji Moroji, on the north by the properties of Luximon Ramchunder Nemchunder Nursey and Narayan Raghoba, and on or towards the south by the said New Line Street, and which said premises formerly were and are at present in the occupation of the said Ramchunder Gunputjee, Narayan Ramchunder and Gujanun Ramchunder and other tenants. ALL PERSONS therefore having any CLAIM or CLAIMS against the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my Office, No. 41, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, other wise the mortgage will be completed, and he, she or they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 9th day of January 1879.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1879 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto ; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependant upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in Alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 10TH JAN. 1879.

ALTHOUGH business generally has shown no signs of improvement here to-day, a decided advance has been established in Exchange, owing chiefly to firmer advices from Calcutta, and also to a tightening Money Market here.

Rumour has been busy with the names of several native firms in the Bazaar, but no fresh failures have been announced.

The Bombay Mails of 23rd ult. arrived at Brindisi on Wednesday.

The London telegrams of yesterday's date continue to quote Consols at 95⅞ and French Rentes at Fcs. 114. Exchange on India has risen from 1s. 6⅜d. to 1s. 6⅜d. Enfaced Rupee Paper is still quoted at Rs. 73½ for Fours and Rs. 78½ for the New Four-and-a-half per cent. Loan.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull at a further decline of 1-16d. per lb., in Mid-Orleans, but Surats on the other hand are in fair demand and are 1-16d. per lb. dearer. The day's sales amounted to 7,000 bales of which 700 were Surats.

The Market for Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday was dull.

In London the Market for Coffee is firm at an advance of 2s. per cwt. in Mid-Plantation Ceylon which is quoted at 98s. There is again no quotation for Native-Ceylon, but Mysore is still quoted at 70s. per cwt. Cocoanut Oil is unchanged at £44 for Ceylon and £46 for Cochin. The Markets for Oilseeds are unchanged in value; Linseed is steady. Rapeseed quiet and Wheat dull.

BAR SILVER is unchanged at 49⅝d. per oz.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending the 8th inst. show the following results: an increase in the Reserve of Notes of £300,000, a decrease in Bills discounted of £2,300,000, and an increase in Bullion of £500,000. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities is given at 28½ per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE this morning opened firm at 1-16d. advance on yesterday's quotation, which as the day wore on increased to ⅛th to 3-16th per Rupee. Bather more bills have been making, and this together with the increasing dearness of money in the bazaar, and a decided upward movement in Calcutta, looks as if a reaction had at length really set in. Rates in Calcutta, however, have advanced much more quickly than they have done here, the quotation there for 6 months' sight Bank Bills for February delivery being 1s. 8 1-16d. per Rupee.

Our closing quotations are:—

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 7 1-16d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 7 11-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 7¾d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 7 11-16d.	,,

On Calcutta the rate for demand bills is 100 3-16 to 100¼ and 60 days' sight 98⅛.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady at Rs. 94½ for Fours and the Old Four-and-a-half per cent. Loan, and Rs. 99⅜ for the New Four-and-a-half per cents.

SHARES after rather a steadier feeling in the morning, have again given way, and those of the Spinning and Weaving Companies have declined to the lowest point yet reached: Alexandras are down to Rs. 35: Colabas Rs. 110: Dhurumseys Rs. 515: Flemings Rs. 40 and Nurseys Rs. 40. In Bank Shares, Bombays are slightly easier and in Land Companies, Colabas have declined to Rs. 775, and in Press Companies Mofussils to Rs. 215 per share.

COTTON keeps very dull. There is still a moderate enquiry for ready lots of new for January shipment, at high rates, but supplies continue most limited. Of old Cotton, too, the arrivals are only on a small scale, and it looks as if our Exports for the first month this year will be unusually light. To-day's quotations are:—

Good Comrawuttee Ready	...Rs. 195 per candy.	
F. G. F. ,, ,,	... 191	,,
G. F. ,, ,,	... 185	,,
Good Fair Hinguughaut ,,	... 216	,,
,, M. G. Broach Feb. delivery	... 200	,,
,, Dholleral April delivery	... 185	,,

The LINSEED Market keeps steady at Rs. 6-2 to Rs. 6-3 per cwt. for ready lots. For New Seed higher rates are asked, but no business has been done during the last few days.

RAPESEED is steady at Rs. 6-14 per cwt. for ready Guzerat. Of new Seed there are no sellers.

WHEAT is firm at famine rates, consequently nothing is doing for Export. A few lots of Cawnpore have recently arrived in the Market, which are being bought up for local consumption.

FREIGHTS are quiet, but steady. For shipment to Liverpool via Canal up to the end of the month £1-3-9 per ton is asked, but there is little demand for tonnage. For the Continent there is a moderate enquiry at 30s. per ton for Havre and Marseilles, freight paid here. There is still no improvement in the demand for sailing tonnage.

COALS are unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do	737½
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 do	663
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	10 do	880
National Bank of India	37,320	£20	£12-10	6 do	102

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	600	2,000	1,700	—	400
Alexandras S. and W. Co.	3,250	415	all	25 p.s.	35
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,025
Allahabad Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p.	1,450
Angio-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	2 p.ct	60
Bhowanigur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,100
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s.	825
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s.	90
Broach Mills	1,800	125	all	10 p.s.	5
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	250	all	25 p.s.	110
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s.	800
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. s.	500
Dharumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s.	515
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	400	..	300
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	40 p.s.	40
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s.	875
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.	825
Hydraad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	500	..	200
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s.	725
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s.	815
K. Mucnjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	60 p.s.	940
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	500
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p.s.	1,150
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	20
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s.	100
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s.	1,020
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.s.	990
Managon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	150
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	30 p.	750
Nerlad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	—	50
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	50
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.s.	40
Oriental	1,000	1,000	all	75 p.s.	625
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	500
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	800
Soondaras Spinning	600	1,000	all	75 p.s.	625
Do do. 4 Shares	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	185
Shalapore S. and W. Co.	200	1,000	all	20 p. s.	850
Victoria Mills	850	1,000	all	25 p. s.	850

* For Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	21 8	3 0	p. ct 295
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	13 6	14 6	do 26
Ditto	..	£20	6 5	7 3	do 72
Ditto	..	£20	11	12 1	do 23
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000		do 1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18	19 6	20 15	do 250

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	4,000	3,000	all	15 p.s*	775
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	13
Managon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	35 p. s.	700
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	5,000	1,400	all	15 p.s.	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	1,000	
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	800	
Albert Ginning Co.	200	500	all	18 p.ct	550	
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	550	
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	525	
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	60 p.s	415	
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	160	
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	66	
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	100	
Colaba Press Co	500	1,850	all	60 do	675	
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	150	
East India Press Co.	382	1,000	all	100 do	850	
Fort Press Co	50	5,000	2,500	50 do	1,000	
French Press Co	800	500	all	75 p.s.	390	
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co	1,125	400	350	30 do	215	
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350	
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	300	
Scinde Press Co	400	350	750	60 do	380	
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,075 xd.	
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	550	
Volkart's United Press Co.		1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	550	

* For Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s.	1,750	
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250p. s.	3,000	
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	68	
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all		300	
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	210	
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	48	
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	15 xd	
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. s.	1,050	
Thacker and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	100	
Treacher and Co.	1,000	500	all	625 p. s.	660	
Vizgas Patent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	p. ct	28	

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 4th January 1878.

Open, 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	30,693	0	0
Merchandize	88,883	0	0
Other Receipts	200	0	0
Telegraph	544	0	0
Total Rs.	1,29,320	0	0

Corresponding week in January 1878.

Open 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	45,134	0	0
Merchandize	1,25,585	0	0
Other Receipts	2,019	0	0
Telegraph	441	0	0
Total Rs.	1,73,179	0	0
Decrease Rs.	43,859	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—General Howard Vyse, Captain H. C. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, Miss Morrison, Miss Batty, Mr. Damodur Goverdhundass, and 212 deck passengers.

THE P. and C. Co.'s s. s. BANGALORE, 1,309 tons, Captain E. G. Stead, which arrived in harbour on the 9th inst., brought the following cargo:—13 cases beads, 504 packages piece goods, 9 packages potatoes, 620 packages fruit, 16 packages colour and paint, 2 cases gold thread, 14 packages glass ware, 1 package earthenware, 42 packages wine, 256 bales twist, 4 cases umbrellas, 10 cases saffron, 8 boxes specie, and many packages merchandize.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
9	Bangalore (s)	Stead	Venice, Dec 13.
10	Vingorla (s)	Dougherty	Kurrachee, Jan 6.
	Dwarkin	Hunt	Mauritius, Nov 19.
	H M S Surprise	Smith	Colombo, Jan 4.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
10	Calcutta (s)	Smith	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Oriental, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Vingoria, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
6 Duke of Argyll (s)...Russell ...London, Nov 26.
Ganges ...Stitch...Mauritius, Nov 27.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 6.—Steamer Benglee and a Steamer (name undistinguishable). Ship Desdemona.

REMARK.

Madras, 6th, 10-45—H M S Tenasserim from Calcutta in sight and sailed via Bombay at 3 p m.

PASSENGERS.

Per Duke of Argyll—Sir George and Lady Cox, Miss Cox, Mrs Cox, Mr H Cox, Mr W Cox, Miss Neame, Mr Lane, Mr Wood, and 8 natives.

MADRAS.

Jan. ARRIVALS.
8 Umballa (s) ... ... Rangoon.

Jan. DEPARTURES.
8 Asia (s) ... ... Rangoon.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 18 Godavery, ss, Bron, from Mauritius.
19 Lucretia, ss, Eson, from Shi-hih.
22 Bush, ss, Melville, from Zanzibar.
23 Orsin, ss, Butchart, from Cardiff.
24 Wolf G G, boat, —— from Suez.
24 Nankin, ss, Brace, from Jeddah.
25 Arcot, ss, Burke, from London.
25 Kashgar, s, Baker, from London.
25 Dorunda, ss, Templeton, from Calcutta.
25 Marion, ss, Smith, from Galle.
26 Ava, ss, Dickinson, from London.
26 Statesman, ss, Hughes, from Rangoon.
26 Peindia, ss, Windham, from Jeddah.
26 Java, ss, Pratt, from Kurrachee.
27 Australis, ss, Murray, from Calcutta.
27 Malabar, H M T ship, Luxmoore, from Bombay.
28 Yangtze, ss, Rapet, from Marseilles.
28 Aurrora, ss, Urntis, from Liverpool.
29 Travancore, ss, Barratt, from Bombay.
29 Drenthe, ss, Boon, from Batavia.
29 Bra kesome Hall, ss, Collin, from Bombay.
31 Hallamshire, ss, Sanderson, from Bussorah.
31 Adjutant, ss, Dowdy, from Calcutta.
31 Arctusa, ss, Milatovich, from Bussorah.
31 Celebes, ss, Bakker, from Batavia.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 25 Nankin, ss, Brace, to Calcutta.
25 Khasgar, ss, Baker, to Bombay.
25 Dorunda, ss, Templeton, to London.
26 Arcot, ss, Burse, to Kurrachee.
26 Marion, ss, Smith, to London.
26 Ava, ss, Dickinson, to Calcutta.
26 Statesman, ss, Hughes, to Liverpool.
26 Peindia, ss, Windham, to Bombay.
27 Wolf, G G boat, —— to China.
27 Java, s. Pratt, to London.
27 Australis, ss, Murray, to London.
28 Pa jaub, ss, Mel-ile, to Zanzibar.
28 Malabar, H M T ship, Luxmoore, to England.
28 Yangtze, ss, Rapatel, to Shanghai.
28 Lucretia, ss, Esson, to Calcutta.
29 Aurrora, ss, Urtis, to Manilla.
29 Travancore, ss, Barratt, to Venice.
30 Godavery, ss, Iron, to Mauritius.
30 Drenthe, ss, Boon, to Rottendom.
30 Brankscme Hall, ss, Collin, to Genova.
31 Hallamshire, ss, Sanderson, to London.
31 Adjutant, ss, Dowdy, to London.
Jan. 1 Celebes, ss, Bakker, to Amsterdam.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Ossian, ss. Butchart, from Cardiff.
Arctusa, ss, Milatovich, from Bussorah.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—4 cases ball thread, Essoobhoy Ebramjee.
Galatea s—50 kegs lead ore, Chimonlall Amrutlall.
Rydall Hall s—100 kegs lead ore, Ruttonjee Jewraz.

FROM LONDON.

Blairgowrie—165 casks beer, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Strathleven s—52 cases oilmanstore, Dawoodbhoy A Hoosein.
Japanese s—25 cases genuwa, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Greenock—75 cas s gin, D D Shah.
Malwa s—12 cases gingerwine, 6 cases rum, 6 cases old tom, and 6 cases dry gin, W Watson and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

India s—5 casks red paint, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—25 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Sumatra s—1,000 packages steel, Hajee Abdulla Jivanjee Gur dar.

FROM BORDEAUX.

India s—20 boxes cognac, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.
Australia —15 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Precurseur s—15 cases corks, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 101 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee; 31 cases brandy, D D Shah.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—12 bales cotton waste Goculdass Cullianjee; 95 bales cotton, Shrecurcon Radhacurcon; 54 bales cotton, Vulubdass Toolsedass; 35 bales wool, Esmail Abdoolrehemun; 45 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 50 bales wool, Khimjee Lackmidas and Co; 50 bales wool, Goculdass Toolsedass; 51 bales cotton, Moolchund Motichund; 150 bales cotton, Bhugwandas Narrandass.
European s—190 cwts coir yarn, Canjee Rowjee; 181 bales cotton, Shreecurson Radhacurson.

FOR LONDON.

Kashgar s—1061 cwts B horns, 6 cwts D horns, and 12 bales hides, Hassum Noormahamed; 5 bales hides and 45 bales skin, Finlay Muir and Co; 41 bales skins, Edward Bates and Co; 102 cwts E tee h, Moolchund Jewraz.

FOR HAVRE.

Kashgar s—1 bale cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Hydaspes s—1,165 cwts castorseed, Knoop and Co; 50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hehnstedt s—80 cwts B horns and 6,500 cwts gingellyseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chanda —50 bales cotton, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co; 32 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

HIGH COURT—JANUARY 11.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemball will dispose of ordinary Chamber business.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

178-78—Tyabjee and S—Dwarka Naiqueen vs Juggonath Narayen —Rimington, H and C—Part heard.
370-78—Jeejeebhoy (a pauper)—Guffur Wallad Whab vs Koolsam alias Jorabebee—Balkrishna and B.
409-78—Chalk and W—G F Dias vs M F Dias—In person.
395-78—Ardeshir and H—Goculdass Currumsey vs Foolrabhoo.
766-77—Chalk and W—Waljee Rowjee and others vs The G I P Railway Company—Hearn C and L.
170-78—Shapurjee and T—Abdoola Mowanee vs Jeitha Purshotum and others—Fletcher S and F.
28 78—Fletcher, S and F—Abdool Aziz bin Ahmed bin Mazi vs Suggar bin Abdoola bin Yusoof Suggar and another.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 7.

Young, Lieut, Poona Horse, on duty, from Seroor.

JANUARY 9.

Seagrim, Lieut Col, Dy Judge Adv, from leave, from England.
Knox, Major, 14th Hussars, on duty, from England.

JANUARY 10.

Thomas, Captain, Dy Asst Adjt General of Musketry, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Vyse, General, staff, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Braine, Captain, 18th Bombay N I, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 8.

Woodcock, Captain, Asst Presidency Pay Master, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Worgan, Surg, on duty, to Tanna.

JANUARY 9.

Young, Lieut, Poona Horse, on duty, to Scinde.

JANUARY 10.

Harris, Lieut, 11th Regt, from leave, to Deolalee.
Thomas, Captain, Dy Asst Adjt Genl, of Musketry, on duty, to Poona.
Braine, Captain, 18th Bombay N I, on duty, to Deesa.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters,
Poona, 10th January 1879.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—
21st N I, Lieut Mein, 2nd Battalion 22nd Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.
25th N I, Major Doig, Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Commander during the absence of Col Little (appointed temporarily to the Brigade Staff), or until further orders.

With reference to G G O No 5 of the 7th instant, Brigadier General E Howard-Vyse is posted to the Poona Division, and Brigadier General Brise (in temporary Command of Belgaum District) will officiate in command of the Sind District during the absence of Brigadier General Howard-Vyse, or until further orders.

Col Hailes, R A, is permitted to proceed to England in anticipation of his retirement.

Under the instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that the following postings of Royal Artillery Officers have been made:—

1 Capt Mc Hoj hn, 18 Battery, 8th Brigade, has been appointed to I Battery C Brigade, R H A.
2 Lieut Walsh, I Battery C Brigade, R H A, has been promoted Captain and posted to No 18 Battery 8th Brigade.
3 Lieut Marrett has been posted to 10 18 Battery 8th Brigade.
Sub-Lieut Hughes, 7th N I, (attached to 2-17th Foot), is transferred to the 22nd N I, as officiating Wing Officer, and will join forthwith.
Surgeon Major J Williamson, M B, Army Medical Department, is transferred from the Poona to the Presidency Circle, and will accompany the N-1 E A.

With reference to the R O 10th N I, 22nd Nov 1878, the appointment of Lieut Wilde-mbe to officiate as Quarter-Master is in addition to his own duties.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have leave of absence:—

7th Foot, Lieut N Pochin, to Bombay, thence to England, to appear before a medical board. This cancels so much of G O C of 13th Dec as relates to the grant of leave on private affairs to this officer.
17th Foot, Lieut Col Boyd to remain in England, from 18th Dec 1878 to 2nd June 1879, on medical certificate, in extension.
66th Foot, Lieut T G Barclay to remain in England from 31st Jan 1878, until gazetted to half pay.
15th N I, Sub-Lieut Gray to Bombay for 6 months, to study the Native language.
22nd N I, Lieut Harrison for three months to Bombay, to study the Native language.
Assistant Apothecary Vae to Bombay for 30 days, on medical certificate, for the purpose of appearing before the standing medical committee, Brigadier-General W W Barry, C B, to Bombay, from 24th Dec 1878 to 23rd July 1879 on medical certificate.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. SEXTON, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 10th January 1879.

1. The Commandant, in notifying to the Corps that the Annual Inspection will take place next month, on a date to be specified hereafter, desires to call the attention of all ranks to the necessity of a regular attendance at the remaining drills and parades of the season, more especially at the Commanding Officer's Saturday afternoon Parades.

2. The Commandant is aware of the many sacrifices made by members to enable them to fulfil their obligations in this respect, and he takes this opportunity of tendering his thanks to those Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and members, who, under many disadvantages, have not only attended the number of drills and parades required by the regulations, to render them "Efficients" for the year, but have already considerably exceeded these numbers.

3. The minimum number of drills, however laid down in the Regulations, is not, it should be borne in mind, sufficient to bring a Corps having the advantage of being quartered, like the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, in the Presidency Town, to that high state of discipline and efficiency to which it should aspire, and which the Commandant feels assured, it is equally the wish of every member of the Corps with himself that it should speedily attain.

4. It is only by regular attendance at drill and instructions, and by close application to their respective duties on parade that members can hope to acquire that mastery of details, that precision, and celerity of movement, which are so necessary in attaining these results. The Commandant feels it superfluous to say more on the subject, as he is convinced that members only require to be made acquainted with the situation to guarantee their meeting it in the proper soldierlike spirit, viz: by each and every one being determined, as far as lies in his power, to maintain, by his presence on as many parades as possible not only his own efficiency, but that of the Corps, to which he has the proud honor to belong.

5. This order to be read on 3 successive parades and circulated to absent members by Captains of companies as far as practicable.

6. With reference to Regimental Order of the 22nd December 1878, the name of Sergeant Cooper, E Coy, is added to the list of those who passed the examination on the 18th Dec 1878.

7. Quarter Master Sergeant Rowell is appointed a member of the Council of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association.

By Order,
T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjt.,
Bombay V. R. C.

MESSRS. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART, ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.

N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

THE GIBBS' MEMORIAL.

THE GIBBS' MEMORIAL COMMITTEE is prepared to receive from the Fellows of the University of Bombay, and from such of the Public as may be desirous of joining the memorial, SUBSCRIPTIONS to the GIBBS' MEMORIAL FUND.

The Hon'ble Secretaries to the Committee will be glad to supply a copy of the proceedings of the meeting of the Fellows of the University of Bombay, held on the 17th December last, to any gentleman who may intimate a wish to the Secretaries to that effect.

Contributions may be paid to the undersigned or at the Bank of Bombay.

VISHVANATH N. MANDLIK,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
P. PETERSON,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

The University Library Rooms, 4th January 1879.

TOWN HALL
POPULAR CONCERT,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE ORGAN COMMITTEE,
TUESDAY, JANUARY 14,
AT 5-30 P.M.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

PROGRAMME.

Organ	March	Mozart.
Bass Solo	The Diver	Loder.
Tenor Solo	Thou'rt passing hence	Sullivan.
Contralto Solo	Rory of the Glen	Levey.
Baritone Solo	The distant shore	Sullivan.
Organ	Offertoire in A	Lefebure-Wely.
Bass Solo	The Angel at the Window	Berthold Tours.
Tenor Solo	My Queen	Blumenthal.
Contralto Solo	The two lights of hair	Balfe.
Baritone Solo	Hebe	Blumenthal.
	National Anthem.	

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS:

GRAY—December 28th, at Cinnamara, Jorhat, Assam, the wife of Edward Gray, Esq., M.B., C.M., of a son.

DEATHS.

DUDGEON—January 6th, at Bangalore, Caroline, widow Lieut.-Colonel Dudgeon, 44th Regiment, M. N. I.
HOLLAND—January 5th, at the Great Eastern Hotel, Mary Annie Charlotte, the dearly loved wife of G. F. Holland, aged 27 years.
NEIL—January 8th, at Lahore, Jane, the beloved wife of A. Neil, Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Department.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1879.

GENERAL ROBERTS is evidently bent on keeping up his character as the most enterprising of all the generals appointed to high commands in the present war. Instead of remaining quietly with his force in the Kurram Valley during the winter, he has undertaken an expedition into the adjoining Khost Valley, an insignificant dependency of Kabul, which pays the Amir a tribute of Rs. 50,000 a year, and is inhabited by a population of only 12,000 souls, of whom 5,000 are fighting men. The General's earlier telegrams were to the effect that the chiefs and revenue officers were well disposed, and the people friendly; but suddenly we get a despatch from him saying that on the 8th inst. the tribesmen surrounded his camp in great numbers and appeared to be bent on making a night attack upon his small force, and that he consequently took the aggressive and attacked them. This time, he had the rare good fortune to catch the enemy in a plain country, where he could ply them freely with artillery and rifle fire and then let slip his cavalry upon them. His account of the engagement, in which his force, without suffering any loss to speak of, slaughtered some 300 Afghans, reminds one somewhat unpleasantly, by the terms in which General Roberts speaks of the lesson taught to the mountaineers by the effects of his arms of precision, of the French General Failly's boast after Mentana, *Le Chassepot a fait merveilles*. It does not appear that any distinct provocation was given to the British force by the inhabitants of the Khost Valley; but clearly, as General Roberts well puts it, the frontier districts cannot be held unless we inspire the borderers with a salutary dread of our power; and to effect this end some ruthlessness may be justifiable. We doubt if the Government of India has a single true friend beyond the Frontier, and the official version, which we publish elsewhere, of the Mahsud raid, shows that it has a good many false friends within. Its armies cannot, therefore, advance on Kabul with any security unless the borderers are frightened into submission.

PEOPLE who are dismayed at the election of eight native members of the Town Council by the new Municipal Corporation of Bombay, and who cry out for such changes in the law as will enable a minority to control a majority, must have remarkably little faith in the working of Municipal institutions in this country. If the right of representation conceded to the ratepayers is such a mockery that it will be taken away from them the moment they presume to elect to the Corporation and Town Council such candidates as they themselves prefer, then the honest course for the Government to adopt would be to sweep away altogether the semblance of free institutions on the possession of which the city of Bombay so often congratulates itself and receives such fulsome congratulations from high officials, and to revert to the good old rule, the simple plan, of absolutism which prevailed while Mr. Arthur Crawford was the prefect of Bombay. No doubt, this is the sort of reaction which many persons secretly long for. It has been the fashion to praise self-government and to believe that Municipalities elected in great measure by the people can be established in India safely and with advantage to the country; and some enthusiasts like Sir Bartle Frere have even contended that the village Punchayet is probably the oldest form extant of representative government, and that the Hindus, accustomed as they have been for ages to the well-ordered life of village communities, have an hereditary aptitude for the successful management of Municipal affairs. The opposite view is, however, now gaining the upper hand; and many signs are apparent in high quarters, both here and in Calcutta, of a disposition to treat with contempt the pretensions of the non-official classes to have anything whatever to do with or say to the administration of either imperial or local affairs. This inclination shows itself in a jealous dislike of independent Europeans, who, availing themselves of the opening presented by the constitution of elective Municipalities, acquire some degree of influence and power over their fellow-citizens, and in an equally unreasoning state of alarm at the possible consequences of letting natives alone with incessant care and attention. The theory of exalted civilians appears to be that they can win for themselves a reputation for liberality of sentiment and substantial rewards by making use of non-official Englishmen to keep down the native element in Municipal Corporations, and keep the machine of local self-government in good working order; and, when these men, who are the natural leaders of such mixed communities as exist in the Presidency towns, grow tired of piping that others may dance, of doing work the credit and profit of which go to others, the officials cannot conceal their uneasiness at finding that the natives have taken them at their word and mean to exercise freely and fully all the rights of citizenship accorded to them by the Municipal law.

This is not an unfair description of the situation in Bombay at the present moment. It is notorious that the Government has allowed itself to be mainly guided by Mr. Grant, the Municipal Commissioner, with regard to the nomination of European candidates for the Town Council, and especially for the Chairmanship of that governing committee of the Corporation, and has consequently resolved not to pay the slightest heed to the merits of the retiring Chairman, Dr. Blaney, whose services to the town during a period of many years, rendered not only without remuneration but at an absolute sacrifice of time which to him was worth a good deal of money, certainly deserved that the compliment of an offer to reappoint him to the chair should be paid him. Yet surprise is now expressed at the ingratitude of the natives in not electing Dr. Blaney as a member of the Council; and we hear a good deal of talk about imaginary cliques and combinations to exclude Europeans from having any voice in the direction of Municipal affairs. The truth is, that Dr. Blaney undoubtedly received a number of native votes at the meeting of the Corporation last Monday; and that he would have been elected if the European members of the Corporation had been unanimous in supporting him. There were present at the meeting, we are told, 23 Europeans and 39 natives; and, as at least a dozen to 15 native votes were given in favour of Dr. Blaney, he would have stood well up on the list of successful candidates if, in addition, he had had the unanimous support of the Europeans. The reason why some at least of the latter rejected him is plain. A large number of European members of the Corporation are Government servants, and they were under the impression that the *mot d'ordre* had gone forth to set aside Dr. Blaney, as an inconvenient, meddlesome sort of person who insisted on having views of his own, and to give their votes to some more adaptable and less stiffnecked candidate. Mr. Duxbury also had, we should imagine, a larger number of native than European votes, because he was not an official candidate. Mr. Kirkham, on the other hand, who came forward two years ago as a representative of the independent, and chiefly of the native, interest, has alienated the good will of many native members of the Corporation by his conduct as a member of the Town Council; and it is probable that the majority of votes given to him on Monday were those of Government servants. Mr. Mathew, again, obtained comparatively few votes on account of the prevailing belief that he must be again nominated by the Government to fill one of the four seats at its disposal; for it must be remembered that the four members appointed by the Government have almost invariably been Europeans. These explanations show how various may have been the reasons for the want of success of several of the European candidates, and that it is not necessary to ascribe their defeat to the determination of the natives to exclude the European element. It is clear, also, that the Europeans have only themselves to blame for the result of the election. A large number of European votes were given to natives,—Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee, for instance, who was returned at the head

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

THE PUNISHMENT OF THE MAHSUD WAZIRIS.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 10.

Further details have been received of the suppression of the Mahsud Waziri raiders, which show that the inroad upon Tank only succeeded through the misbehaviour of the native officer commanding the neighbouring outposts, who did not move out to protect the place, or to cut off the retreat of the raiders. Major Macaulay, Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan, took very energetic measures. He collected a small force, and attacked in the Gumal valley the Suliman Kheyls who had burnt one of our villages, when there was a very smart skirmish, Captain Sheppard being wounded and Captain Gowan's horse killed under him; also two of our men were killed and seven wounded. The enemy were at last broken and seventy killed.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN KHOST AND DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 10.

The following telegram was received from General Roberts, dated Khest the 8th inst., and telegraphed from Hazar Pir on the 7th (9th), 4 p. m.:—

The enemy collected in considerable strength yesterday, almost surrounding the camp. A night attack was evidently intended, so I thought it best to take the initiative, and about noon marched out in three small columns. The result was most successful, for the enemy lost severely and were completely beaten, never attempting to follow up the troops when our retirement took place. The Mountain Batteries under Captains Swinley and Morgan made excellent practice, and the Cavalry under Colonel Hugh Gough was admirably handled and did great execution. Forty sabres of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, under Major Stewart, charged a large body of the enemy, and killed between 200 and 300, while skirmishers of the 10th Hussars, under Major Bulkley, and the 50th Punjab Cavalry, under Major Williams, drove off large numbers of the enemy who had got into broken ground, shooting several.

We captured nearly 100 prisoners, 500 head of cattle, some sheep, and large quantities of grain.

Our loss was small—one dufladar 5th Punjab Cavalry and one sepoy of the 21st Native Infantry killed; 4 of the 5th Punjab Cavalry were wounded.

Yesterday's success will no doubt have a salutary effect all over Kurram and Khost, and possibly also on the Bannu frontier, as the Kabul Kheyl Waziri *jirga* who are with us saw how easily large numbers of undisciplined men could be defeated by a few British troops.

DISBANDMENT OF THE AMIR'S TROOPS IN KANDAHAR.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 10.

Major Sandeman reports having received authentic intelligence that Sirdar Mir Afzal has disbanded his army and left Kandahar for Farrah. General Stewart was one day's march from Kandahar on the 8th. No opposition expected.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIVE RULE IN MYSORE.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

The official correspondence on the subject of the re-establishment of native government in Mysore has been published. It concludes with a despatch from Lord Salisbury, dated October 4th, 1877, in which cordial approval is expressed in the steps taken to promote the retirement of British officers, with the object of substituting natives; the despatch recognises the necessity of postponing the introduction of the changes sanctioned, in consequence of the famine; it also approves of the separation of the posts of tutorship and guardianship of the Maharaja of Mysore, and offers to procure a qualified tutor if required.

THE HEALTH OF THE PREMIER.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

Lord Beaconsfield has completely recovered from his attack of gout, which was so severe at first as to cause some apprehensions.

THE POPE AND SOCIALISM.

ROME, JAN. 9.

His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. has published an Encyclical letter directed against Socialism.

FURTHER ACTION BY PRINCE BISMARCK AGAINST THE SOCIALISTS.

BERLIN, JAN. 9.

Prince Bismarck has now introduced a Bill into the Federal Council, aimed against the Socialists.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

H. M. Troopship Serapis has arrived.

Consols closed at 95⅛, the same as previous day's quotations.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, JAN. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Java, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, departed from here to-day.

The s. s. Trentham Hall, of the Hall Line from Liverpool to Bombay, left Suez on the morning of the 9th inst.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

The Bombay Mails of the 23rd ult. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats fair demand.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dholleras	4¼
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-6⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73½
4½ per cent. do.	78⅛
3 per cent. Consols for account	95⅜
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	114
Bar Silver	49⅛

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£3,700,000 Inc.	£3,00,000
Bills Discounted	£26,800,000 Dec.	£2,300,000
Bullion	£28,600,000 Inc.	£500,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 28¼ per cent.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JAN. 10, 10-40 A. M.

Mail Steamer Deccan from Aden arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 7 1-16d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 7 11-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 7⅛d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 7 11-16d.	,,

GENERAL PRIMROSE and staff have reached Dadur.

THE subscribers to the Bombay Medical Retiring Fund will be glad to know that Government sanctioned the payment of the refund of their subscriptions with 6 per cent. compound interest in a financial resolution on the 8th instant. The subscribers are to be congratulated on this result.

IT is notified officially, that the 29th Regiment will arrive in India in the Serapis on the 4th March, and the 78th Highlanders in the Malabar on the 18th March. The 29th will proceed to Mhow and the 78th to Poona. The 2nd Battalion 5th Fusiliers and the 30th Regiment of Foot are struck out of the troop-ship programme.

WE are informed that the Mandvie Spinning Company has not succumbed to the run made upon it by its creditors. An arrangement has been come to with them, and the business will be continued for the present as before.

INFORMATION has been received of fresh piracies on the Kortiff coast by a band of about 50 Beni Hajir and Ejuan Arabs. They were led by Said Bin Muhammed, the leader of former piracies, who is believed to reside at Mahran. The property pillaged in one boat belonging to Guttur is estimated at 50,000 krans.

THE *Globe* learns from Russia that none of the soldiers belonging to the Turkestan Army placed on the reserve this autumn have, as yet, arrived from Central Asia, and that it is stated they will be detained on active service till the close of the Afghan war. As the soldiers to relieve them left Orenburg in the summer the force at the disposal of General Kaufmann is thus swollen to the extent of nearly 15,000 men, not including the reinforcements that are known to have passed through Orenburg of late.

IN the House of Commons on Dec. 16, Mr. STANHOPE answered a question put by Major Nolan as to the supervision of telegrams from newspaper correspondents with the expedition to Afghanistan. He said that, in consequence of the question, the Government had telegraphed to India and had received the following reply from the Viceroy:—

"Following substance of rules issued by Government regarding press correspondence:—Approved correspondents allowed to accompany field columns, receiving carriage and camp equipage on same terms as other officers, and staff officer's rations on payment. No restriction or supervision over correspondence. Officers commanding columns empowered, if they think necessary, to require telegraphic messages to be submitted for inspection. Officers commanding at frontier stations authorised on emergency temporarily to order stoppage of all telegrams relating to movement of troops, unless countersigned by staff officer. Commander-in-Chief has further issued orders prohibiting staff officer writing for papers, as he considers their time should be fully occupied with their proper duties."

HER Majesty has (the *Standard* says) approved of an important alteration in the regulations governing the promotion of flag officers. In future rear admirals will not be required to serve as such before being promoted to vice rank, but will be compulsorily retired should they not have served as admirals before reaching the age of sixty years.

THE following is the estimate with respect to Indian finance accounts, based on telegraphic information, for 1878-79, which was referred to by Mr. E. Stanhope in the answer which he gave to Lord F. Hervey in the House of Commons on Dec. 17.

Surplus estimated by the Government of India, March, 1878		£2,156,000
Revised according to the latest information—		
WORSE—		
India: Railways	60 lacs	
Less by exchange	50 lacs	
Salt	26 lacs	
Customs	8 lacs	
Interest	16 lacs	
Army: compensation for high price of food	33 lacs	
	193 lacs	
BETTER—		
India: Opium	124½ lacs	
England: Ordinary charges	7 lacs	
	131½ lacs	
	61½ lacs =	615,000
Surplus as now estimated		£1,541,000
Estimated cost of War in Afghanistan to close of financial year (including expenditure in England), £1,200,000, of which £260,000 will appear in the Accounts of 1879-80—Cost in Accounts of 1878-79		940,000
Surplus in 1878-79		£ 601,000

India Office, Dec. 16.

THE *Times* (Dec. 13), referring to the orders which it is stated have been sent for the withdrawal of the Russian mission from Kabul, says it is a matter for the greatest satisfaction that the firm protest on the part of the British Government has met with prompt success. These orders recalling the mission have been sent within the present week, and it will probably be at least three weeks before they reach the Amir's capital. But the fact that they have been sent assures the country of the achievement of the main object of the measures adopted of late years towards Afghanistan. Russia thus acknowledges, in the only way which could be completely satisfactory to us, our legitimate supremacy in the countries which border on our Indian Empire. Such a public acknowledgment on her part will give the true significance to any military successes we may achieve in Afghanistan. It will prove to Eastern princes that the claims and the authority of England are beyond dispute even by Russia, and it must convince the Amir of the necessity of submitting himself to us, and of basing his whole policy upon an unreserved alliance with England. The coming winter will afford him abundant opportunity for appreciating the significance of the Russian withdrawal, and the prospect of a speedy termination to the war is thus considerably enhanced. Russia, on her part, is to be congratulated upon having thus promptly retraced the false step she had made.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—The total sum subscribed to the City of Glasgow Bank Relief Fund amounted last week to £321,423, of which £168,634 is from Glasgow, and £158,789 from other parts. A meeting called to further the scheme for the statutory appointment of a judicial arbitrator in the matter of the City of Glasgow Bank failure was held in Edinburgh last week. It was mentioned that the liquidators had written to say that, as at present advised, they must oppose the proposed bill. A committee was appointed to consult with the promoters of the bill as to the advisability of proceeding with the scheme. The indictment against the directors of the City of Glasgow Bank has been prepared, and will be served on the accused on the 31st inst. The trial has been fixed for January 20, in Edinburg. An action was commenced in the Sheriff's Court on Monday, at the instance of the liquidators of the bank, against the late secretary, Charles S. Lorische, one of the directors at present in prison. It is alleged that the defendant for some years had received considerable cash advances as loans from the bank. These were entered in separate accounts, and with the interest now amount to £26,152, for which sum the pursuers ask the court to give a decree in their favour. The affairs of Messrs. J. Innes Wright and Co. also came before the sheriff at Glasgow on Monday, and Mr. Scott, one of the partners, was, at the close of his examination, taken into custody by Mr. Boyd, superintendent of police. The charge against Mr. Scott is that on various occasions between January, 1877, and January 1878, he stole or embezzled £48,000, being the proceeds of bills accepted by the City of Glasgow Bank, which had been handed by Glen, Walker, and Co., merchants, London, to the firm of John Innes Wright and Co., Glasgow, or to the said William Scott, for the purpose of being discounted and thereafter paid into the City of Glasgow Bank to the credit of the said firm of Glen, Walker, and Co. Mr. J. Innes Wright, the leading partner of the firm, is one of the imprisoned directors. Scott was again brought up on Tuesday, and further remanded. Messrs. Potter, Wilson, and Co. were examined at Glasgow on Wednesday as to their connection with the bank. Mr. A. Potter, son of the imprisoned bank director, was examined briefly. Mr. Cunningham Smith, another partner, concurred. The statutory oath was administered to them, and a commission was granted to examine Mr. Lewis Potter in prison. Mr. William Taylor, another of the bank directors, is to be examined in prison.

IN a letter to a friend, dated Pietermaritzburg, Natal, November 4, Sir Bartle Frere writes:—"There can be no doubt that there is a great empire in the future between the Cape of Storms and Gardafui. . . . I wish you could have come on here and seen what part the southern provinces of such an empire promise to play hereafter. It is not easy to make a great fortune here in a few years, as in Australia or America; but a bare subsistence is so easily got, and one so comfortable, that the less ambitious are soon content, and cease to work energetically. Hence the danger of a large proportion of the white population falling into a state of easy going lotus eating epicureanism. But the northern races thrive here as well as the Kaffirs who are quite the finest race physically on this east coast of Africa. But they require ruling: an Arab conquest would be a great help, and still better a Scotch immigration. But even now there are, I hope, the elements of a great dominion which, under the Crown of England, may be greater and more progressive than either Australia or America. We have here many things that are wanting there. The Dutch are naturally Conservatives; the natives may become an excellent labour class, and there is little of the rowdy or Communist element. There are plenty of good public men, quite equal to all the requirements of self-government. The unsettled native questions, the vast distances, the scattered population, and the local prejudices are the obstacles to progress; and if I have done something to remove them I shall not regret my dreary seven months in barracks at King William's Town last year, or my equally unexpected detention here this year."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—Recent events on the Russian and Chinese frontier have aggravated rather than diminished the difficulties in the way of the success of Chung How's mission to St. Petersburg. All along the line there seems to have been a growing irritation on the part of the Chinese against their neighbour, and a fixed determination to put a stop to expeditions which under various disguises, such as "scientific," "friendly," &c., have generally ended by a loss of territory to China. At both extremities of the frontier the ill-feeling has become more especially apparent, and this, even if we knew nothing of the facts, would suggest the presence of the same disturbing cause in Manchooria and Kuldja. At both points the Chinese have much which the Russians want—a freer sea-board on the one hand and a fertile province on the other. The long strip of sea-coast from the mouth of the Amoor to the Corean frontier which Russia acquired from China during the war with England and France in 1860 was not enough to satisfy the wants of the Czar's Government, and it is reported that for some time there has been manifested a disposition to encroach further into Manchooria. In revenge, Chinese banditti have been carrying on a border warfare with the inhabitants of the Russian province of Hankoi; and a correspondent from Vladivostock states that in June last a regular engagement took place between a sotnia of Cossacks and a band of Chinese robbers near the town of Hankoi. After a well-sustained fight, the banditti crossed the frontier, but continue to menace the Cossacks, and eventually dispersed on the arrival of a body of regular Chinese troops, whose assistance was challenged by the Russian commandant. From Orenburg it is reported that life and property are totally insecure on the Chinese frontier, and that a band of 750 Kirghese Kibitkas, ungratefully regardless of the advantages they derived from Russian rule, recently crossed over to Chinese territory, cutting down a Russian picket on their way. On the Kai Mountains near the Kara Kuh Pass, an exploring expedition despatched from Fort Vernoe only escaped a similar fate by a judicious retreat. And the *Turkestan Gazette* states that a reinforcement of 1,900 men has been added to the army destined to operate against Kuldja. Meanwhile a force of 7,000 Russians have advanced over the Pamir to within five marches of Yarkan thus giving colour to a report which has of late been current at Pekin that the Russians are preparing military operations for the occupation of Yarkand and Khoten. As from both of these places practicable roads lead to Ladakh, their importance to the Russians will be readily recognized, as also will be the fact that the success of the venture would be a matter for even greater concern to ourselves than to the Chinese. Altogether, affairs in Central and Northern Asia are in such a critical condition that a crisis must soon be reached; and since it is inevitable the sooner it is brought about the better.

THERE is reason to believe that the Directorship of Public Instruction in the N. W. P. will be revived at no very distant date. The original step in this direction was taken by the local Government, we believe, but the inclination of the Secretary of State's Council is the force to which we refer in anticipating a probable revival of the office. This result will entirely justify the view we (*Pioneer*) took of the matter at the time, when the abolition of the Directorship induced Mr. Kempson to retire. Some officers of the Department, to whom Virgil's hackneyed remark about the husbandmen would very forcibly have applied, objected to the step then taken, and called down the vengeance of Heaven on its authors. Promotion for them, instead, seems likely to descend—like the gentle rain, on the just and the unjust, in answer to the appeal,—provided the enterprise in which they are engaged goes on at all. But there is momentum about so large a body as the Educational Department which may help it across financial chasms, as American railway engines are reputed to leap bad places in the road, where a bridge or so may have given way.

BETWEEN the 1st of May and the 31st of October 1878, 571,792 strangers stayed in Parisian hotels and lodging houses, being 46,011 in excess of the visitors to the 1867 Exhibition, and 308,774 in excess of last year. Of these, 218,622 were foreigners, of whom 64,044 were English, 23,524 Germans, 21,419 Belgians, 16,417 Italians, 14,550 Americans, 13,284 Swiss, 10,234 Spaniards, and 9,072 Austrians. Thirty-six Royal personages visited the Exhibition.

MR. GLADSTONE, it is announced, will contribute to the January number of the *Nineteenth Century* an article entitled "The Friends and Foes of Russia."

MR. NURSEY KESSOWJEE AND HIS FIRM IN THE INSOLVENT COURT.

YESTERDAY Mr. Nursey Kessowjee, in behalf of himself and the partners in his firm, filed a petition of insolvency in the office of the Clerk to the Insolvent Debtors' Court. The following are the names of the partners:—Nursey Kessowjee, Ragowjee Kirpall, Veljee Dhunjee, Munsey Daisur, Gangajur Passoo, and Passoo Dowraj, trading at Bombay under the name of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. and at Calcutta under the name and firm of Shamjee Nursey and Co.; and at China and Kurrachee in partnership with Cassim Khetsey, Mahomed Khetsey, and Jaffer Khetsey, under the name of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. as general merchants. The noting order has been signed vesting all the property of the insolvents in the hands of the Official Assignee. It will be some time, we believe, before a schedule, containing a statement of their assets and liabilities, can be filed.

THE SIND FRONTIER AND BOLAN PASS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE BOMBAY BRIGADE.)

SUKKUR, JAN. 3.

LONG ere this can reach Bombay you will have learnt that General Primrose has been ordered off to take command of the 1st Division, relieving General Stewart, who now commands the whole of the forces in Southern Afghanistan with full political powers. Colonel Green accompanies the General as Assistant Adjutant General, so that Colonel Hills has without doubt been appointed General Stewart's Adjutant General.

In my last I mentioned that it was high time that some one should be made responsible for the communications through Sind and Baluchistan. This has now been done, and General Phayre has been placed in command of all troops between Sukkur and Dadur and in charge of the communications, supplies, &c., between these points, taking his orders from General Stewart.

No better selection could have been made for this important duty, as, in addition to his former experience on this frontier, he has just returned from a tour of inspection of all the posts as far as the entrance to the Bolan, and is therefore in a position to act at once. He is now in Jacobabad with his Brigade Major, and the Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General with the company of Sappers and Miners has received orders to proceed without delay to that station. This, I fancy, must be for the purpose of opening up a fresh road, as water on the one now in regular use, more particularly at Chutta, is becoming scarce. The road from Jacobabad to Dadur via Bushoree and Bagh (the kafila route) has been tried by one or two convoys and favourably reported upon. Water is abundant, and the difficulties to be overcome not worth mentioning. A few temporary bridges and a small embankment across a few yards of inundation will make it available for traffic during the greater portion of the year, and on this work I expect the Sappers will be employed. Cavalry are urgently needed for escort duty with the convoys to prevent desertions, and Infantry guards at all the posts along the line to protect the stores. Of course, robberies will and must take place on a long line of communication, even when well supervised; but when stores are sent a distance of some 200 miles and deposited night after night at posts without a guard, the evil reaches a climax.

Desertions amongst the camel men continue to increase. They do not mind going to Dadur, but nothing will persuade them that it is not certain death to enter the Bolan Pass. In one convoy alone, consisting of some eleven hundred camels, no less than 270 deserted between Bagh and Dadur. The civil and political authorities are responsible for this state of affairs, as the orders are, that all convoys, except those carrying treasure and warlike stores, are in their charge. The fact is they are using *tact* instead of determination with the Khan, whose people shelter the deserters and buy the camels. The most extraordinary thing is, that, notwithstanding the great demand, camels never were so cheap as they are now at Sukkur. Rather than risk the journey their owners are only too glad to sell them for a mere trifle.

The Brahuis have at last come forward with their hill camels, and on the distinct understanding that they are not to go beyond Quetta have promised the Political Agent at Dadur the first batch on the 29th of last month, but whether they have fulfilled this promise Iam not in a position to state. It is to be hoped they have, as report says that no less than 3,000 camels now lie dead in the Pass, and this rate of mortality must soon exhaust the resources of Sind.

Seeing that Cavalry are so much required, it would appear to the uninitiated mind very simple to withdraw, or at all events considerably reduce, the outposts (so called) given by the Sind Horse, and thus collect even half a regiment for escort duty. With two complete Divisions in Southern Afghanistan it seems unnecessary to keep fifty sabres at Lehri and thirty at Mittri completely under the orders of the Political Agent, and therefore not available for escort, &c. The military authorities have pointed out the incongruity of the situation and demanded certain reductions, but the "masterly inactivity" policy being in full swing here, no answer can be obtained. By this frittering away of troops the public service suffers, though, doubtless, the importance of the Political is (at all events in his own estimation) considerably enhanced.

An officer who has just returned from Quetta informs me that nearly all the missing camels are sold to the Brahuis who drive them off to the hills during the night, and that strong suspicion exists that the camels they are now offering to supply to Government are those they have looted. The first portion of this statement is doubtless true, but the latter part I cannot believe. Many of the animals are marked and would therefore at once be recognised, and though the Brahuis are noted thieves I never yet heard them classed as fools. The probability is they will really supply hill camels, replacing them with the stolen ones.

Clouds have been banking up for the last few days and rain will doubtless soon stop all work for a short time, as after one shower traffic becomes impossible.

The 1st Goorkhas left on the 26th for Quetta, so that with the exception of a portion of the Siege Train all the 1st and 2nd Divisions are now out of this. The only portion of the Siege Train that will get as far as Dadur is the 25-pounder Battery, which marched some time back, the remainder are to halt at Jacobabad pending further orders. This is probably owing to the great difficulty experienced in getting heavy guns up the Pass during the cold season. For this work elephants are an absolute necessity, and they cannot stand the climate. Three have already died. The Sappers marched on the 2nd, and nothing now remains of the Bombay Brigade but the 83rd and the Grenadiers, and the latter will be off soon on escort duty

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 20.

As was expected after the violent disclaimers put forth, the failure of the West of England Bank turns out to be a very bad affair indeed. The whole of the paid up capital is gone, the reserve fund is also gone with the value of the Bank premises, which is put at £102,000; and this leaves about £300,000 to be made good by the shareholders. The total losses are called £1,300,000, of which no less than £626,000, or about one half of the whole, is due to four firms to which advances amounting to £746,000 had been made. In drawing up their report the liquidators wrote off £400,000 from one item alone, that is, against an advance of £520,000, the security held is only considered worth £100,000. The firm which had received this advance was called "a very large concern in Wales," but the local journals say it is "no longer a secret" that the firm in question is Booker and Co. near Swansea, the great tin-plate makers, who have cost the bank first and last half a million of money spread over a dozen of years. In fact, while on a smaller scale, the trading here has been almost as reckless, although not criminal, as that of the City of Glasgow Bank, and it seems to have commenced very much in the same way, namely, by advancing to tide over a temporary pressure, which were quickly followed by further advances to secure the first. The result of the whole matter is, that a call of £5 or £6 per share will have to be made, and as many of the shareholders are already ruined and therefore cannot pay anything, the call to some will of course be much higher than the highest of these figures. It is just the case of the City of Glasgow Bank in little. Now this West of England Bank is the one, the solvency of which was loudly proclaimed in London as well as in the districts where it traded on the very day, Saturday week, when the two directors who came to London to seek assistance telegraphed down to Bristol that they had failed. The concern was utterly rotten, yet to the very last hour on Saturday afternoon the most positive statements were made that all was right, and the effect of these assurances was that several tradesmen and others paid in large sums of money which were thus utterly lost to them and were of no use whatever to the bank. Such was the effect of the mystification and misrepresentation on this subject, and it is a serious question whether the parties guilty of it should not be made liable to punishment. The London papers, two of them at least, received unmeasured denunciation for the allusions, vague and guarded though they were, which they published on that Saturday morning, after a drain had been going on for weeks, the result of an insolvency which had lasted for years. Yet, if these allusions had been believed, ruin would have been spared to many innocent people who trusted the lying announcements of prosperity and discredited all timely warnings to the contrary effect.

The City of Glasgow Bank failure is now beginning to develop a new phase of suffering and trouble. The first instalment of the £500 call is due next week, and must be paid, for the mills of liquidation grind remorselessly if somewhat slowly; so shareholders are realising property everywhere to meet it. A terrible hint too of the future is given in the proceedings of the liquidators in the case of a Mr. Adam Curror, whose creditors had a meeting in Edinburgh a day or two since. He showed a statement of affairs, which made liabilities and assets just about balance, but the liquidators had lodged a claim to include future calls to the amount of £5,000 a share. Thus, while he could have managed to pay the first call, about £12,000, he could not have paid any more, so he preferred sequestration. The amount claimed by the prospective demand of the liquidators is £135,000! His assets which would have realised £34,000 before the Bank failure could not now produce more than £23,000. This is a typical illustration of what is everywhere in progress. The liabilities of shareholders are overwhelming, and against them they can only show constantly diminishing assets. The payment of the calls is hopeless to all but the rich; and so the poor and those of moderate means fall right and left. As they succumb the forced sales of securities grow more difficult, and what is even worse, the burden falling on the remaining rich shareholders grows heavier. At first, after allowing for the impoverished and ruined proprietors, it was estimated that calls of £1,000 per share might suffice; then, as failures multiplied and the value of the bank's assets dwindled, £3,000 a share was talked of; now the liquidators themselves speak of £5,000; and he would be a bold man who should say that that or anything like it was the worst.

I need not trouble you with any of the mischievous rumours afloat which concern not only banks but mercantile firms of high eminence. To one of these I alluded a month or two since, and have only to add that after the rumours had died out they were revived. As yet, however, they have not been verified, and it is now hoped that they will not be. As to the banks it is hardly an exaggeration to say that there is scarcely one in the City which has not figured on the tongue of rumour, and the constant fall in the market value of the stocks has seemed to confirm these stories. The fact is, I believe, that the banks are safe enough, but many timid shareholders have sold, and trustees have been selling right and left on a market where there are very few buyers. It is understood that the bank managers and directors everywhere are seriously concerned about this, and are bent upon two points in the way of reform, first, upon putting their balance sheets and accounts before their shareholders in a way to inspire confidence, and next upon declaring smaller dividends and carrying more money to reserve. The Scotch banks are setting the example of frankness by publishing much more elaborate reports than usual. The Commercial, for instance, which was said to have lost a great deal of money, has just issued a report which contrasts favourably with the meagre utterances on previous occasions, although not yet even quite full enough. But the testing questions will arise with the principal of the London Joint Stock Banks. Their meetings are to come off next month, and at this moment the directors are pondering over the knotty point, how best to keep up dividends, or how to reduce them effectually without exciting disquiet. If one had the courage to set the example, the others would be only too glad to follow. The London and Westminster, for example, had this time last year about £26,000,000 of deposits. Its next balance sheet should show a serious reduction in the amount and also in its profits; and these two changes would justify a declaration of just half the dividend paid a year ago. But nobody expects this. The falling off in the dividend will be 1 or 2 per cent. at the outside, and the outside world will unquestionably suspect that large sums have been carried over as assets which ought to have been written off as bad debts. I believe that the sound course would be for every banking proprietory to select a committee of investigation for a searching enquiry into every point, and let an authoritative and frank statement be published. This would restore confidence, if any thing would.

The Committee of London bankers have been discussing the question of the usance of Indian bills, and have come to the conclusion that the six months period should be reduced to four in consideration of the quantity of produce which now comes by the Suez Canal. The Eastern banks are stated to be in favour of the change also, but unanimity of action is not yet assured. My opinion is that the usance may as well be made three months as four. If the long usance is so great an evil nothing less would effectually abate it, while practical inconvenience is as likely to be caused by four months as by three. But I hold it a mere delusion to fancy that speculative overtrading will be stopped by giving drafts shorter currency.

No Council Bills were allotted on Wednesday, as the Indian banks prefer to keep their money here for other purposes, but a similar amount is to be offered for tender on Tuesday next, Wednesday being Christmas day. What the Secretary of State will do if none are tendered for it is difficult to say. He must want money, and he will have to raise it here somehow: if not by drawing from India, then by borrowing in some shape.

There has been a slight spurt in cotton this week, but from a wholly exceptional cause. Russia is going to increase the import duty on the staple to the extent of 5 per cent., and many houses there have bought freely both in England and at Alexandria by way of anticipating this imposition. Otherwise there is nothing to give any life to cotton. Lancashire is miserably dull. The factories are either working short time or closed altogether, and obstinately as the men have tried at Oldham and elsewhere to resist the notices given by the masters for a reduction of wages they nevertheless are conceding the point one after the other. It is in fact vain trying to dispute it. The conviction that trade is miserably bad, that only by a general reduction in the cost of production can any chance of recovery be obtained, has now settled down into the minds of the people of this country, with an unanimity which ought to make up for past remissness. As for the working men, the submissiveness with which they now accept the relentless decrees of fate and their employers is almost pathetic to see. There is, as a rule, hardly a pretext of resistance after the first outburst of irritation; any wages are accepted which hold out promise of fair permanence; and the spectacle of thousands of once prosperous artisans reduced to penury in the midst of an unusually severe winter does not tend to make those working men who are fortunate enough to have employment either obstinate or lazy. This is a very wholesome education we are going through, but the process is rather bitter while it lasts.

Although the Bank of England has again lost a great deal of its reserve this week, and the note circulation is at present portentously high, the total being almost £33,000,000, the rate of discount has not been raised this week, and is still retained at 5 per cent. nominally. Really, however, borrowers often pay as much as 7 per cent. for short advances, which is almost the only form of discount business done at present, so that the Bank derives an ample profit from the situation, while the loss in the reserve, serious as it looks, has nothing like the usual significance of such events. The money has not left the country, but the very opposite. In fact, money in large amounts is constantly coming into the country. The sole reason of the drain is the desire of the various banks to replenish their coffers for the benefit of nervous depositors who are drawing out their money at various places, chiefly in the provinces. But, of course, we all know what the usual course of action of the nervous provincial depositor is. He carries off his cash and keeps it in his house for some days until he is miserable with apprehension, and then, finding his bank has not failed, he takes his balance back to it, or some other bank. So it is quite an understood thing here that the drain which has been going on is internal only and will soon cease.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 25TH REGIMENT BOMBAY N. I.

ON Tuesday morning, the 10th December 1878, the presentation of new colours was made to the 25th Regiment Bombay Native Light Infantry. The entire Brigade were drawn up in line on the general parade ground, Crater Position, Aden, in review order as follows:—

15-8th Royal Artillery, under Major Budd.

1-8th (The King's) Regiment, under Colonel Wood.

25th Regiment Bombay N.L.I., under Colonel Little.

No. 1 Co. Bombay Sappers and Miners, under Captain Leacock.

Aden Troop, under Captain Erskine.

Brigadier General Loch, C.B., the Political Resident, on arriving with his staff was received with the usual salute. The 25th then "Trooped" their old colours, which were afterwards marched along the line from right to left under escort and finally taken to the rear, the band playing "Auld Lang Syne." The Brigade formed three sides of an oblong, and the new colours having been placed against the pile of drums in the centre, were uncased by Lieutenant Colonels Chapman and Jameson and handed over to Mrs. Loch, who had been requested by the officers to do them the honour of presenting them. Mrs. Loch then proceeded to present the colours to the two senior jemadars, Doolsee Singh and Poottajee Rao Goojur, who received them on bended knees. Mrs. Loch then addressed the Regiment in the following words:—

"Colonel Little, officers and men of 25th Regiment,—The duty which I am invited to-day to fulfil would under any circumstances have been to me a source of pride and gratification; it is, however, doubly so now, as we all must feel that the present time possesses more than usual interest, so many of our native as well as British troops being engaged in active service on our frontier.

"The names emblazoned on your old colours show that the 25th Regiment has shared, and we know shared honourably, in many campaigns, and I feel a strong conviction, that should it ever again be called upon to take its part in helping to maintain the honour of England and the Empress of India, these new colours will be zealously guarded, and borne with credit and honour as were the old colours. The memories of Meanee, Hyderabad, Persia, Central India, and Abyssinia, together with the names of the gallant Napier and Outram, must still remain in the hearts of many of you, stimulating you to maintain the high character the Regiment justly bears.

"For my own part, I shall take a deep interest in your future, and I appreciate highly the honour you have done me this day, in permitting me to present you these new colours, which I now do with much pleasure."

Colonel Little made the following reply:—

"Mrs. Loch,—In my own name as Commandant and that of the officers both British and native, the non-commissioned officers and all ranks of the 25th Light Infantry, I thank you very much for the honour you have done in presenting us with new colours. In offering you our thanks in these few words I would beg to assure you that you may rest satisfied that these new colours shall ever be treated with the same love, regard, and respect as our old ones ever were, they shall be defended, should occasion ever arise, to the last extremity, and they shall be proudly, gallantly, and gladly borne on the face of any foe, no matter when, no matter where, when our services may be called for, to support the honour, glory, and dignity of our Empress Queen and the British Empire.

"Again I thank you very much for the great honour you have done us, and for the kind and flattering terms in which you have spoken of the 25th on this occasion."

The Line having been reformed and the colours received with a salute, they were marched in slow time to their place in line, the band playing "God save the Queen," after which the Brigade marched past.

A large entertainment was given by the officers of the 25th the same evening, and dancing was kept up till 3 a. m. The whole was pronounced a great success.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the leader published in your issue of yesterday's date, you comment on the speeches of Sir Madhava Rao and Mr. Melvill. Permit me to correct a misapprehension which the correspondent who sent you the report of the proceedings connected with the anniversary of the Imperial Proclamation at Baroda seems to have laboured under. I was present at the State Banquet at the Moti Bagh, and heard Mr. Melvill's speech. He did not, to the best of the recollection of myself and those who were with me, speak of "the thunders of war still reverberating beyond our frontier," but simply casually alluded to the war in Afghanistan. Your correspondent, evidently fired by the eloquence of Raja Sir Madhava Rao, appears to have stolen Sir Madhava Rao's thunder, when reporting Mr. Melvill's speech.

Baroda, Jan. 9. ALPHA.

STREET-BEGGING IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to bring a "public nuisance" to the notice of the Bombay public, as it is possible it may be remedied when their attention is thus prominently drawn to it. There is a great deal of inevitable noise in the streets of Bombay, caused by the large traffic and the vast numbers of people going to and fro. Why tolerate, however, the noise made by street beggars, who expose their deformities, and make a deal of unnecessary noise, besides obstructing the way of business people, more especially as there is barely moving space in the crowded thoroughfares of Bombay. The part of the mofussil where I come from contains an almshouse, with the Cantonment Magistrate as its honorary secretary, and a peon in charge of it, which gives the same, the halt, and the blind about 2 annas a day. Street-begging there is punishable. The funds are supplied by donations and subscriptions from the public. Something of the kind should be done here, as wandering street beggars are neither useful nor ornamental, and they are a reproach to the city.

MOFUSSILITE.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme will be played by the band of H. M.'s 9th Regiment N. I. at the Gymkhana this evening:—

Valse	Schaltwellen	Strauss.
Overture	Le Concert a La Cour	Auber.
Selection	La Vestale	Mercadante.
Valse	Mando	Waldteufel.
Quadrille	Chaine De Fleurs	Faust.
Galop	Unter Donnerund Blitz	Strauss.

WE learn that Mr. L. M. Valladares is appointed to act as Assistant Secretary to Government during the absence of Mr. C. L. Yeats on sick leave.

TOWN HALL CONCERT.—We would remind our readers that the Concert announced for Tuesday next in the Town Hall, will take place in the ait-room, commencing at half past 5 o'clock. The programme is published in another column.

A SUIT AGAINST MESSRS. W. NICOL AND CO.—Yesterday, at the High Court chambers, Mr. Payne, on behalf of Goculdas Gopaldas, presented a plaint against Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. to recover Rs. 26,000 due on a deposit receipt dated the 23rd August 1878. Plaintiff, who deposited the money at interest a short time before the firm failed, had refused to sign the trust deed and brought the suit. Mr. Justice Kemball accepted the plaint as a short cause.

DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday on view of the body of a Hindoo girl, aged 13 years, who was accidentally drowned in a quarry hole on the Byculla race-course. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Balia Suddoo, a noted character, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Moroje to one year's rigorous imprisonment on being convicted of stealing sundry articles and cash of the collective value of Rs. 8-8-0 belonging to Moosia Shugoolam.

REFRACTORY SHAMAN.—Antony Gubarttie, a seaman of the British ship Cambridge, was yesterday sentenced to four weeks' rig

BANKS.

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HEAD OFFICE,
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The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Ootacamund....."Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona .....Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Shahabad .....Refreshment Room
Secunderabad ..Cursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

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ESTABLISHED 1820.
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PERCUSSION CAPS,
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For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
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For Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, Lowness, of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.,
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.
As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system.
They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or pleasure, hence they are a most valuable domestic Medicine. Heads of households should always have a box of these Pills by them, to resort to on any slight occasion of ailing on the part of those under their charge, as by paying attention to the regular action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, many a severe illness is avoided or mitigated. They will be found in slight cases by a single dose to restore health to the body with a happy frame of mind.
Prepared only by W. Lambert, 1A. Vere Street, London, W., England. In Bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Sold by all Chemists.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills" in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address,
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Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, can not be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds never-failing and permanent cure.
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Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value,
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

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The Elms, North Cheam, Surrey, S. 4th March, 1875.
"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sores on the body. After taking two bottles, I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.
"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others. "Faithfully yours,
"To Mr. F. J. Clarke." "THOMAS WATTS."
Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS, and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.
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VAUGHAN-JONES'
GINGER BRANDY.
("STANDARD" BRAND.)

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1879.

DEATH OF THE PRINCESS ALICE.

The following telegram was received on Saturday morning, Dec. 14, at Marlborough House:—

"DARMSTADT, Dec. 14, 8-25 A.M.

"The Grand Duchess quietly expired at half-past 7 this morning."

The sad intelligence was received at Windsor Castle on Saturday morning. Dr. Fairbank, of that town, had been summoned by the Queen on the receipt of the telegrams from Sir William Jenner to explain to Her Majesty the significance of the symptoms described. The Prince and Princess of Wales, who arrived at the Castle on Friday evening for the purpose of attending, with Her Majesty and the other members of the Royal Family, the memorial service at the Prince Consort's Mausoleum at Frogmore on Saturday, remained with the Queen, returning to London on Monday. Prince and Princess Christian have also visited the Queen at the Castle. Except to members of the Royal Family, Her Majesty has observed the strictest seclusion. Saturday being the anniversary of the death of Prince Consort, the usual service was to have been held at the Mausoleum at Frogmore, but in consequence of the alarming accounts received on Friday it was decided to omit the service. On Saturday a notice was issued by Lord Bridport, who is in attendance upon Her Majesty, stating that the orders given to view the mausoleum would be available on some other day. The arrangements for the Queen's departure fm Osborne, which was to have occurred early in the week, have been countermanded, and it is now understood that Her Majesty will spend Christmas at the Castle. Since the Prince Consort's death Her Majesty has passed Christmas twice only at Windsor—once on the occasion of the Prince of Wales's illness, and once in consequence of an outbreak of fever at the Isle of Wight.

The second daughter of the Queen, the late Princess, was born at Buckingham Palace on the 25th of April, 1843. The history of the Princess before her marriage would present no feature of importance if it were not for the unremitting devotion with which she watched her father in his last illness, now 17 years ago. From the moment that illness assumed a threatening aspect she scarcely ever quitted his bedside, and in the result her own health was greatly impaired. In the beginning of her widowhood the Queen found comfort and support in her second daughter, to whose dutiful care, as we then remarked, the nation may owe it that Her Majesty bore her loss with exemplary resignation, and in comparative health under so sudden and terrible a bereavement, could not have been anticipated. In the course of the following year, 1863, the Princess was married at Osborne-house to Prince Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse, a prince then attending the ceremony in mourning. A few days afterwards Prince Louis was authorized by Royal Warrant from Her Majesty to assume the title of his Royal Highness, and in the same year was nominated a Knight of Garter. Hesse-Darmstadt, from that time her home, is a small State, containing nearly a million inhabitants, mostly Protestant; and since the summer of 1877, when her husband became Grand Duke, the Princess has enjoyed more than the shadow of Royal power. In the meantime she had acquired further titles to esteem and affection both in her native and her husband's country—in England by reason of the promptitude with which she left her home for Sandringham when the Prince of Wales was struck down with the illness which so nearly proved fatal, and in Germany by the graces of her character, her unostentatious but ever active benevolence, and, above all, the services which she rendered to the sick and wounded during the Franco-German War. Meanwhile, too, she had become the mother of a large family, five daughters and two sons—Princess Victoria Alberta Elizabeth Matilda Mary, born in 1863; Princess Elizabeth Alexandrine Louise Alice, born in 1864; Princess Irene Marie Louise Anna, born in 1866; Prince Ernest Louis Charles Albert William, born in 1868; Prince Frederick William Augustus Victor Leopold Louis, born in 1870; Princess Victoria Alice Helena Louise Beatrice, born June 6, 1872; Princess Marie Victoria Feodore Leopoldine, born in 1874. The youngest princess died from diphtheria on the 16th of November last; and it was in nursing her children and her husband while suffering from this disease that the Princess caught the infection which has proved so suddenly fatal.

THE LATE GRAND DUCHESS OF HESSE: ADDRESSES OF CONDOLENCE.

THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD.—My lords, when last I had the honour of addressing your lordships it was in the warm controversy of public life. I then had no idea that before me dispersed I should have again to appeal to your lordships. The subject to which I have to refer on this occasion is one on which there will be unanimity; but, alas, it is the unanimity of sorrow. My lords, you are too well aware that a great calamity has fallen on the Royal family of this realm. A Princess who loved us, though she left us, and who always revisited her fatherland with delight—one of those women the brightness of whose being adorned society and inspired the circle in which she lived—has been removed from this world, to the anguish of her family, her friends, and her subjects. Princess Alice—for I will venture to call her by that name, though she wore a crown—afforded one of the most striking examples that it has been the remember of riches of culture and rare intelligence combined with the most pure and refined domestic sentiments. (Hear, hear.) You, my lords, who know her life well, can recall those agonising hours when she attended the dying bed of her illustrious father, who had sketched out her studies and formed her tastes. You can recall, too, the moment at which she attended her Royal brother at a time when the hopes of England seemed to depend on his health (hear, hear); and now you can remember as well how, when the whole of her own family were stricken by a malignant disease, she had been to them the angel of the house till at last her own vital power was perhaps exhausted and she has fallen. My lords, there is something inexpressibly piteous in the immediate cause of her death. The physicians who permitted her to watch over her suffering family enjoined her under no circumstances whatever to be tempted into an embrace. Her admirable self-restraint guarded her through the days when this terrible complaint in safety. She remembered and observed the injunctions of her physicians. But it became her lot to break to her son, quite a youth, the death of his youngest sister, to whom he was devotedly attached. The boy was so overcome with misery that the agitated mother clasped him in her arms and thus she received the kiss of death. My lords, I hardly know an incident more pathetic. It is one by which poets might be inspired, and in which the professors of the fine arts, from the highest to the lowest branches, whether in painting, sculpture, or gems, might find a fitting subject of commemoration. (Hear, hear.) My lords, it is impossible to depict at this moment the sufferings of the husband whom she has left behind and of the children who were so devoted to her; but our duty is to offer our condolence to one whose happiness and whose sorrows always excite and command the loyalty and affectionate respect of this House. Upon Her Majesty a great grief has fallen which none but Her Majesty, none but the Queen, can so completely and acutely feel. Seventeen years ago Her Majesty experienced the crushing sorrow of her life, and then she was particularly sustained by the daughter whom she has now lost, who assisted her by her labours, and aided her by her presence and counsel. Her Majesty now feels that the cup of sorrow was not then exhausted. I feel it impossible to use any language which could express the consolation we wish to extend to her in her sorrow. Her suffering is too fresh to allow of solace; but, however exalted her position, I feel that she will be sustained by the consciousness that she possesses the sympathy of the nation. (Hear, hear). My lords, with these feelings I beg to propose for your lordships' acceptance the following motion:—

"That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty to express the deep concern of this House at the great loss which Her Majesty has sustained by the death of her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Hesse, Princess Alice of Great Britain and Ireland, second daughter of Her Majesty the Queen, and to condole with her on this melancholy occasion. To assure Her Majesty that this House will ever feel the warmest interest in whatever concerns Her Majesty's domestic relations, and to declare the ardent wishes of this House for the happiness of her House and of her family." (Hear, hear.)

EARL GRANVILLE.—With your lordships' permission, I wish to join in the declaration which the noble earl has made with so much feeling of the heartfelt loyalty and deep sorrow with which we all desire to approach our gracious Sovereign on the occasion of this address. The accidents of a political career gave me some opportunity of observing the domestic life of the Royal family during the course of 11 years. At the beginning of that period Princess Alice was a singularly attractive child of seven years old. I doubt whether any childhood or youth was ever more joyous and bright, or ever gave a livelier promise of that which has been so amply fulfilled. At the end of that time I had the honour of proposing an address in this House on her Royal Highness's marriage, a marriage founded upon all the best securities for wedded happiness. The child had grown into womanhood with all those personal, moral, and mental qualities which the noble earl has so well described. The principal characteristics of her married life appear to have been—first, absolute devotion to her husband and children; next, a course not merely of benevolence, but of unceasing, thoughtful beneficence to all depending upon her; and, lastly, a remarkable talent for acquiring the sympathy and attracting the regard of some of the most gifted of the intellectual country which she had adopted, and to whose interests she was devoted without ever breaking a link in the chain of memories and associations which bound her to the country of her birth. The noble earl has already alluded to the singular coincidence of three dates which will never pass from the pages of English history. My lords, I trust that neither the writer nor your lordships will think it indiscreet if, instead of trusting to my own language to impress your feelings as to the loss which has on this last 14th of December befallen the Royal families of England and Darmstadt, I read to you a few words extracted from a letter written on the day of the sad tragedy by a brother passionately devoted to his sister, and who left England last night to pay the last sad tribute of affection and respect to her beloved memory:—

"So good, so kind, so clever. We had gone through so much together—my father's illness, then my own; and she has succumbed to the pernicious malady which laid low her husband and children, whom she nursed and watched with unceasing care and attention. . . . The Queen bears up bravely, but her grief is deep beyond words."

My lords, I will add nothing. I only ask to be allowed to second the motion which has been made. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was at once agreed to *nemine dissentiente*.

A similar motion was passed in the House of Commons.

A deputation of British residents in California, accompanied by several members of Parliament, assembled at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury on Saturday for the purpose of presenting to Lord Beaconsfield an address and an ornamental silver casket as a token of the subscribers' appreciation of his Lordship's conduct of affairs during the recent crisis in Europe. Among those present were Mr. Torr, M.P., Mr. Maclver, M. P., Mr. Puleston, M.P., (at one time resident in California), Mr. J. P. Corry, M.P., Mr. Goldney, M.P., Sir Gilbert Greenhall, M. P., Mr. Alderman Cotton, M.P., Mr. Ritchie, M.P., Mr. Mulholland, M. P., Mr. W. Greer Harrison, delegate of the British residents in California to present and deliver the address. Mr. Warrington, and Mr. J. B. Cooper, hon. sec. of the English Committee. At the hour appointed for the reception of the deputation,

Mr. Harrison, accompanied by Mr. Montagu Corry, C.B. entered the room and said that instead of a very pleasant, he had a very painful duty to perform. He had just received the following letter from Lord Beaconsfield:—

"South Audley-street, Dec. 14.

"Dear Sir,—A terrible calamity has fallen on the country. An English Princes—one of the most noble-minded and most gifted of women—endeared to the people of this country by her rich intelligence and her life of perfect domestic bliss and duty, has fallen a victim to the terrible disease which had already ravaged her hearth, and which she met by her devotion to her children. I had looked forward to this morning as one of great pleasure, affording a charming contrast to the coarse and struggles of political life. All is changed, and though the awkwardness of the inconvenience I am entailing upon some of my friends this morning, I must ask you to postpone our meeting for a while—a meeting by which I should have been so honoured and gratified. "Your's faithfully,

BEACONSFIELD.

All concurring in the suggestion that it should be left to Lord Beaconsfield to appoint another day for the meeting, Mr. Montagu Corry said he would communicate to Lord Beaconsfield the wishes of the deputation.

Telegrams received through Reuter's Agency state that in Monday's sitting of the Senate, New York, the chaplain alluded in his opening prayer to the death of the Princess Alice, and besought the mercy of the Almighty for those who mourned for her. Prayers for the Queen were said in all the churches in Montreal, Quebec, and Toronto on Monday.

THE FUNERAL.

The remains of the Princess Alice were interred in the Mausoleum at Rosenhohe on Wednesday afternoon. The funeral solemnities commenced on Tuesday evening, when the body was removed in a hearse from the palace in Darmstadt to the Grand Ducal Palace at Darmstadt to the church in the old castle. The hearse was preceded by a half-squadron of Dragoons and a number of Court officials, and was followed by the Royal carriages and another half-squadron of Dragoons. The torches were carried on either side of the hearse by six servants, and some non-commissioned officers of the Guard made up two lines of escort. There had been a heavy fall of snow during the day, but the night was singularly calm. The whole of the route to the church was lined with spectators, who respectfully uncovered as the procession passed. The Princess was well known to the inhabitants of Darmstadt, not only through frequently being seen in the town with her husband and children, but by reason of the personal interest which she took in the local charities and other institutions. The procession having arrived at the church, the coffin, covered with a crimson pall, was placed on a black velvet catafalque bearing the Hessian coronet and the arms and orders of the Princess, and throughout the night was attended by a guard of honour. Between 9 o'clock and noon on Wednesday the church was open to the public, and during that time some thousands of persons passed reverently by the coffin. By 2 o'clock, the hour fixed for the reading of the burial service, the edifice was filled with the nobility, members of the Diplomatic Corps, the Ministry, military officers, Privy Councillors, members of the two Chambers, the municipal councillors, the President of the National Synod and a deputation of the clergy, officials of the Palace, representatives of Ministerial departments, and deputations from nearly all the towns in the Province. The altar was occupied by members of the Women's Union for Nursing Sick and Wounded in War, founded by the Grand Duchess and bearing her name; on the left were ranged ladies who had been appointed a Guard of Honour, being in readiness for the service, the mourners—the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Prince of Wales, Prince Leopold, Prince Christian of Holstein, and the Grand Dukes of Mecklenburg and Baden among others—on the right. These and were conducted to their places with the ceremonies usually observed on such occasions. The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany were not present, the Emperor William having, after a consultation with his physicians, declined to permit his family to incur the unnecessary risk of the risk of infection. In their absence the Imperial family were represented by General Goltz, Colonel Panwitz, Count Matuschka, and Count Seckendorff. M. de Quade was in attendance for the Emperor, and Count Bernard for the King of the Belgians, and Baron von Perglas and Count Durkheim for the King and Queen Dowager of Bavaria. The Burial Service, to which some authems and chorales were added, was performed by Assistant-Court Preacher Grein, one of the Ducal chaplains, and the Rev. Mr. Sillitoe, the resident English chergyman. The coffin was then removed from the catafalque to a hearse drawn by eight horses, and the said procession passed to Rosenhohe by way of the Market-place, the parade ground, the Alexanderstrasse, the Muehlstrasse, and the Erbachsterstrasse. The route was densely lined with spectators, and the utmost order prevailed. The Mausoleum is not very large, and only the mourners and a few others saw the coffin as, after being received by a guard of honour with a military salute, it was carried to and deposited in the vault.

During the funeral ceremony at Darmstadt and Rosenhohe a solemn service was held at Windsor Castle. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Teck arrived there from London shortly before 2 o'clock, and about half an hour afterwards accompanied the Queen, the Princess of Wales, and Princess Beatrice to the private chapel. The ladies and gentlemen of the Royal Household, with many of the Queen's domestic servants, were present. The interior was partially draped in black. While the Royal Family were assembling within the Chapel the bell of St. George's Chapel, which is hung in the Curfew Tower at the other extremity of the Castle, near Thames street, tolled a funeral knell, the muffled notes of which were continued during the ceremony and added to the general gloom which pervaded the entire palace and town. The service (which was an entirely private ceremony) was conducted by the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley, Dean of Windsor, who read some appropriate prayers. The choral portions were sung by Messrs. F. Marriott, Barnby, J. Tolley, W. T. Briggs, Hunt, Packer, Ramsbottom, Dyson, and Stillard, of St. George's Chapel, led by Sir J. G. Elvey. The anthem was, "The souls of the righteous are in the hands of God." At half-past 3 the Duke and Duchess of Edinburg, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Teck and suites drove from the Castle to the Windsor station of the Great Western Railway, and returned to Paddington by the 3-40 p. m. train. The Duke of Connaught remained at the Palace.

From all parts of the country we have received reports of resolutions of condolence carried by Town Councils and other bodies. Minute guns were fired on Wednesday at Woolwich, Chatham, Portsmouth, and Devonport, and the flags of Her Majesty's and other ships were flown half-mast high. In nearly every city and town in the kingdom there were signs of mourning, such as the ringing of muffled peals and the lowering of blinds, and it was noticed at Newcastle-on-Tyne that the ships of other nationalities joined in paying marks of respect to the memory of the Princess. In the First and Second Divisions of the Court of Session at Edinburgh the benches and maces were draped in black.

(From the *Court Circular*.)

WINDSOR CASTLE, DEC. 13.

The Queen and the Royal Family attended a special service selected from the Burial Service in the private chapel this afternoon. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

The following anthem and hymn were sung by the choir of St. George's Chapel:—

"ANTHEM

"The souls of the righteous are in the hand of God, and there shall no torment touch them. In the sight of the unwise they seem to die: but they are in peace.—*Elvey.*

"HYMN.

"THY WILL BE DONE.

"My God, my Father, while I stray
"Far from my home, in life's rough way,
"O teach me from my heart to say,
"Thy will be done.

"Though dark my path and sad my lot,
"Let me be still and murmur not,
"Or breathe the prayer, divinely taught,
"Thy will be done.

"What though in lonely grief I sigh
"For friends beloved, no longer nigh,
"Submissive would I still reply,
"Thy will be done.

"If thou shouldst call me to resign
"What most I prize, it ne'er was mine,
"I only yield Thee what is Thine:
"Thy will be done.

"Let but my fainting heart be blest
"With Thy sweet spirit for its guest,
"My God, to Thee I leave the rest,
"Thy will be done.

"Renew my will from day to day,
"Blend it with Thine and take away
"All that now makes it hard to say,
"Thy will be done. Amen."

Sir George Elvey, Mus.D., presided at the organ.

The whole nation feels genuine sorrow for the death of the Princess Alice, the name by which the Grand Duchess of Hesse Darmstadt will ever be best known to the English people. For some days before her end the worst fears had been spread by the bulletins from the Ducal Court. Before her illness, it was known, she had been weakened by the devotion with which she had watched beside her husband and five of her children, who had all been stricken down by the mysterious and terrible disease which in recent years has extinguished the light of so many English homes. She was mourning for the death of one of those children, the Princess Mary, who died only a month ago. All the other sufferers were on the way to health, when it was announced that the bereaved mother herself had been attacked by the malady which had already ravaged her hearth, and over them had sown in her the seeds of a dangerous form of diphtheria. The sending of the Queen's own physician to Darmstadt and the gloom of his messages were a prepuration for the worst; and the general sorrow drew little sharpness from surprise when it was announced that on Saturday morning the Princess had passed away. The solemnity of the event found a deeper shadow in the day on which it happened. The 14th of December must ever bring back the saddest of memories to the Royal Family. On that day, seventeen years ago, the Prince Consort died, after he had been nursed by the Princess Alice with a devotion which found its highest expression in the annals of English family. He had been devotedly attached to her, and the strength and simplicity of her affection had made her the best of nurses in the hour of death as she has been the best of daughters in the brighter hours of life. We understood that she had been the chief comfort of her mother, the Queen, when that terrible calamity cast a life-long shadow on a home which yielded to none in the fervour of affection and the virtues of domesticity. Ten years after the death of the Prince Consort threatened the Royal Family with another great sorrow, and the nation with a political calamity which would have recalled the death of the Princess Charlotte. Again did the Princess Alice take her place by the side of the sufferer, nursing him with the same care as she had bestowed on her father. Again did the 14th of December come round, and with it came a curious feeling of apprehension that the day would be signalized by some terrible event. But the fear was not death. It has come round once more, and this time it has taken away the illustrious lady who was the chief solace of her English home in the darkest hours of its sorrow, and whose latest days of health were passed in the relief of suffering.

The Princess has died a victim to the warmth of her affections and her sense of duty. Sad as it is that she should have been cut off in the very flower of life, the Royal Family will draw a consolation from the fact that it was her very virtues which wasted her strength into the feebleness of death. That memory will help, also, to give the Princess an enduring place in the affections of the English people. We are an eminently homeloving race. The popularity of the Queen springs from her choice of domestic virtues rather than from the political conditions with which make her the model of a Constitutional Sovereign. The Princess Alice won the same kind of favour because she had inherited the homely devotion which is the cement of the English home. We think of her as a woman whose sun but as dust and ashes in the critical hours of existence. The humblest of people felt that they had the kinship of nature with a Princess who was a model of family virtue as a daughter, a sister, a wife, and a mother. Lord Salisbury says, "You were quite right to take advantage of the opportunity." Lord Salisbury is always "taking advantage" and "creating opportunities." (Laughter.) This is the new spirited foreign policy. What do you think it will be the effect on Central princes when they know that you summoned the Ameer's Envoy to Peshawur, that you created difficulties and invented pretexts to get him there, and that when you knew he was going to accede to all your conditions, you took the advantage of the death of the Envoy to make fresh negotiations? It does not belong to any man to dive into the motives of another; but if your object had been to make a breach with the Ameer, to find the occasion with which she could make war against him, to annex his territory and to rectify your frontier, you could not have adopted a more successful method. (Hear.) Being thus alienated, Sir William contended, by the sharp practice of the war, of temper, straightforwardness, and common sense which marked the proceedings of the Government, the Ameer had no other course left to him but to make friends with Russia. When the Government had got affairs into this position they proceeded to ask Parliament in order to support them to carry through and to commence the war without discussion. No doubt, when the Russian mission was sent to Cabul, the Government was right in sending Sir Neville Chamberlain, but they ought to have known that in a manner so likely to be humiliating and vexatious to the Ameer as possible. What he asked was now to be done with Afghanistan? for to take the scientific frontier which had been hinted at would make Afghanistan an Asiatic Bulgaria. A change of policy (he continued) in this matter would be exactly the same vice and with exactly the same injurious consequences as I charged your European Eastern policy. You have been opposing Russia for three years, and what has been the result? For three years Europe has been trying exactly as you were to secure the integrity and independence of the Turkish Empire, and a pretty job you made of both. You seem to me to have played very much the part to Russia that the wind does to a kite. You have enabled her to soar, I think that in the course of your administration the opposition to her she has made more progress than she did during the reigns of Peter the Great and the Empress Catherine put together. We told you what the first illustrious as well as the most stable of royal houses, the Princess Alice had no further rank to gain, and she had to fear no political vicissitudes. She was exceptionally happy in her early home. She had merely exchanged one form of domestic felicity for another when she married and went to Germany. Down to the time when her husband and her children fell ill her wedded life had been marred only by one great cause of sorrow—the loss of her child who was killed by a fall only a minute after she had been playing with him. Otherwise she had been fortunate both as a wife and a mother. The centralising of political power at Berlin must have tended to increase rather than lessen a happiness which was nourished by domestic rather than by political sympathies. Now all that greatness and felicity is swept away. Death is the commonest of all things, and yet it can never be vulgarized. It always find a new form of pathos to suit the infinite variety of human conditions, and it now excites the pity of a whole nation in the fate of the Princess who lies dead at Darmstadt. All such reflections, no doubt, must seem cold and almost meaningless to the members of her own family. No words can bring any consolation to the home which has been made desolate. But in after years the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt and his children can remember that a new crown was paid to the wife and mother by the people among whom she passed her early years. His grief and theirs excite the deepest sympathy. But the first thoughts of Englishmen may naturally turn to the Queen. She had hitherto had only one great bereavement, although that was the mightiest within the compass of sorrow. In other ways her household had been comparatively free from calamity. Her children had grown to manhood and womanhood; and we have been few losses even among her many grandchildren. All the sharper, however, must now be the sorrow for the death of a beloved daughter, and the blow is made heavier by the sad memories of the day on which it has come. One anniversary will henceforth be consecrated to Her Majesty by the double calamity with which it is charged. The nation is peculiarly able to sympathize with her grief at the present time, for there is distress in many households, and the area of want has been terribly widened by the premature rigours of winter. Death has been very busy among rich and poor. War has already cast sorrow over some English homes, and anxiety through many more. Sorrow begets sympathy with sorrow, and all Her Majesty's subjects join in the grief which has been cast over her household by the death of a daughter who had been the light of it in happier days.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(*Friday, Dec.* 13.)

THE AFGHAN WAR.

THE fourth night's debate on the Vote of Censure was opened by Earl Percy, who protested against the unusual acrimony with which the debate had been conducted, especially from the front Opposition bench. In his opinion, it was due to the action of the late Government in 1873 that the Ameer had been driven into the arms of Russia, and he charged them also with having been blind to the progress of Russia.

Sir W. HARCOURT divided the question at issue into two parts—Had the policy of the Government been wise, and was the war just? Admitting that the Government was bound to take action if the Ameer were unfriendly to us and Russia were advancing, he asserted that the Ameer's temper was caused entirely by what happened in 1876, and that Russia had not made any advance to the Ameer of which we could complain until Lord Lytton had completely estranged him. But, when it became necessary to win him back, the Government took the most unlikely means, and he complained specially of the choice of Sir Lewis Pelly as our agent at Peshawur. My first great charge against the Government in this matter [said Sir William] is that they endeavoured to bamboozle the Ameer; but he found you out, as Lord Northbrook told you he would. This is a most material fact, because his suspicion of yon is made a proof of the charge which is brought against him of hostility to the Indian Government. Nothing could have exceeded the intelligence shown in the Peshawur conference by the late Viceroy and Prime Minister of Afghanistan—[Opposition cheers]—and to suppose that you can go to such men with pretext, and not get found out, is to show an amount of obtuseness and blundering diplomacy which it is impossible too strongly to condemn. The Ameer's Minister told Sir L. Pelly "the Ameer would be glad to come to terms if he was convinced of our meaning real business, but that we must be clear and open in our communications, for the Afghans had come to regard as a secret meaning in all we said." Was it not true? Was there not a secret meaning—a pretext—in Sir L. Pelly's mission? And yet the Government make this suspicion one of the charges against the Ameer. They say "Here is this stupid, obstinate fellow, who won't be deceived by our pretext." [Opposition cheers, and laughter. A more unfair, unjust, unfounded ground for war was never put forward against any man. On July 8 you write him that letter containing those threatening words, and from the very moment that the communication with Russia began. You refused as first to receive his agent, and that seems one of the few sensible things you did in this matter. [Laughter.] The Councellor of the Peshawur Embassy has been blamed with reference to that most important statement made before the conference—the "wiping out of Afghanistan." The Chancellor of the Exchequer does not like that passage. But is it true, or not? [Opposition cheers.] If true, what did it mean? It meant that the man whom you were going to conciliate was a man against whom you had arranged a sort of international knock-out. If not true, what are we to say of this style of negotiation? It is material not only to this question, but to the reputation of the English Government and your influence in your Indian Empire. What do you mean by drawing a distinction between "verbal assurances" and a treaty? There is a difference between a promise and a deed. The substance of the verbal assurance and treaty was the same. Explain it away as you may, the language held by the Viceroy on the subject of a distinction between verbal assurances and treaties is dangerous language, and likely to be most mischievous on your authority in India. It is very useful to give Indian princes assurances on which they can lean, but when these papers go forth you will have shaken the confidence of those princes. You said to the Ameer that you would not enter into these negotiations unless he would swallow a certain condition. What was it? It was a condition which you knew to be the most obnoxious that you could impose upon him. All the arrangements, all these assurances, had been given on the understanding that he was not to have a resident Minister in Afghanistan. You had no right to repudiate all you had done [he did not accept this new condition. If you wanted this condition you ought to have conciliated the Ameer, and said to him, "My dear sir, I have done all you wish, and won't you waive the objection you had before." Then you might have achieved that which you legitimately desired. You do not begin in diplomatic language with an ultimatum. This was your ultimatum. The Ameer said, "I dislike this very much, but rather than quarrel with the English I will accept it, only allow me to add the hope that it would remain a frontier war." With regard to its cost, the nearest estimate that had been formed supposing the war to last until April 1 next, and, including the home charges came to about 1,200,000*l*; but all that was fully in the financial power of the Government will quarrel with it. It is the basis of the Salisbury-Schouvaloff Memorandum. [Laughter.] I always thought that was a singular effort of genius. Lord Salisbury says, "You were quite right to take advantage of the opportunity." Lord Salisbury is always "taking advantage" and "creating opportunities." (Laughter.) This is the new spirited foreign policy. What do you think it will be the effect on Central princes when they know that you summoned the Ameer's Envoy to Peshawur, that you created difficulties and invented pretexts to get him there, and that when you knew he was going to accede to all your conditions, you took the advantage of the death of the Envoy to make fresh negotiations? It does not belong to any man to dive into the motives of another; but if your object had been to make a breach with the Ameer, to find the occasion with which she could make war against him, to annex his territory and to rectify your frontier, you could not have adopted a more successful method. (Hear.) Being thus alienated, Sir William contended, by the sharp practice of the war, of temper, straightforwardness, and common sense which marked the proceedings of the Government, the Ameer had no other course left to him but to make friends with Russia. When the Government had got affairs into this position they proceeded to ask Parliament in order to support them to carry through and to commence the war without discussion. No doubt, when the Russian mission was sent to Cabul, the Government was right in sending Sir Neville Chamberlain, but they ought to have known that in a manner so likely to be humiliating and vexatious to the Ameer as possible. What he asked was now to be done with Afghanistan? for to take the scientific frontier which had been hinted at would make Afghanistan an Asiatic Bulgaria. A change of policy (he continued) in this matter would be exactly the same vice and with exactly the same injurious consequences as I charged your European Eastern policy. You have been opposing Russia for three years, and what has been the result? For three years Europe has been trying exactly as you were to secure the integrity and independence of the Turkish Empire, and a pretty job you made of both. You seem to me to have played very much the part to Russia that the wind does to a kite. You have enabled her to soar, I think that in the course of your administration the opposition to her she has made more progress than she did during the reigns of Peter the Great and the Empress Catherine put together. We told you what the first step in this direction would be. You were told by Lord Northbrook what would happen to Afghanistan if you pursued this policy, and it has happened. You have lost Afghanistan just as you have lost half European Turkey. And if you go on in this manner Russia before long will overshadow the earth through the influence of your policy. This is only part of a still greater question. You will understand that we have got a new policy, and the keynote of that policy was sounded the other night by the guiding and animating spirit of that policy. His address was a denunciation of the deleterious doctrine of those upon whom the Divine blessing was once pronounced for seeking peace and pursuing it. It is not a question of the Afghan frontier. We are now face to face with the dangerous spirit of this new policy. You spared no art, you endorsed every endeavour, to rouse the suspicion of this Afghan nation, to exasperate its animosities, to provoke the pride of a high-spirited people. It seems to me that you are going to make other wars inevitable, as you have made the Afghan war inevitable. You have roused a spirit that you cannot quell. You have summoned this war spirit as your slave. In my opinion it is going to become your master. You will have to feed it. In place of making a great war, you have begun by making this little, this shabby war—a war which is intended to gratify the war spirit at the expense of other people, who can less afford it than yourselves. How far are we to-day from a great war? Yours is an Imperial policy, you say. It appears to me that it is a servile copy of the Imperialism of the Second Empire. Your policy is not a policy of peace. Some of you may go farther than others. The Attorney-General, for instance, who is ready to spring up and answer me, may be taken as the best and truest exponent of this blood and thunder policy. You have hoisted the old red flag of the Tory party—("Oh")—the blood-red flag of the Tory party, and we know the crew—("Oh")—that sails beneath it. It is a gaunt and a grizzly company. (Laughter.) I am making no personal observations. The company of which I speak as sailing under that flag are war, taxation, poverty, and distress. We have our flag, too. It is an old flag, with the old words, "peace, retrenchment, and reform." [Laughter on the Ministerial benches and cheers from the Opposition.] The time is not far distant when those two flags are going to meet in a general action. To my mind the sooner the better. We have had a few skirmishes lately, and in this session of Parliament five members have taken their seats, three-fourths or four-fifths of whom will record their votes to-night in condemnation of the Government, and two of them represent what were formerly Conservative seats. For my part, I am not for this new bastard Imperial policy. I am for the policy of last forty years. During that period it has been the happy fortune of the Sovereign of these realms to preside over the destinies of a nation in a period of almost unmixed prosperity and peace. I fear Her Majesty's present advisers are preparing for her a very different future. We daily offer a prayer that peace and happiness may be established on a foundation of truth and justice; but we know that in this English land at present there is neither peace nor happiness. I shall vote in condemnation of the Government to-night because I believe the unhappy result is mainly due to the fact that the advisers of the Crown have departed from the paths of truth and justice. (Loud cheers.)

The Attorney-General referred to the various passages in the papers which, he contended, showed that the insufficiency of Lord Northbrook's assurances in 1873 had alienated the Ameer, and that Lord Salisbury, seeing the danger of this state of things, had endeavoured in various ways to bring him back into an alliance with us. If he had not succeeded, it was because the Ameer had already made up his mind to side with Russia; and the real reason why the Peshawur Conference had failed was that he had determined not to yield the conditions which were required from him. The war, he asserted, was just; for the Ameer had not only broken his treaty engagements with us, but had turned back our Envoy with insult and force; and it was a necessary war, because the safety of India required that if Afghanistan were not a friendly Power our frontier should be strengthened.

The debate was continued by Mr. E. Jenkins, who censured alike the conduct of the Government and of the Opposition, declaring that the country had lost confidence in both; by Mr. Baillie Cochrane, who contended that the progress of Russia in the direction of the Mission to Kabul was a real danger against which the Government was bound to guard India: by Mr. Burt, who complained of the secrecy with which the war had been commenced, and warmly condemned it as unjust and inopportune; by Mr. Gorst, who called attention to those parts of the Central Asia papers which illustrate the intrigues of the Russian commanders in Afghanistan: by Sir A. Gordon, who, speaking from the Liberal benches, explained his reasons for supporting the Government; by Mr. Fawcett, who, speaking from the free air of Cambridge, declared that this was essentially an Indian war, inasmuch as it was for the interest of India to have a secure frontier, and but for India we should neither be at war with Afghanistan nor should we be much concerned in the Eastern Question. Discussing the financial part of the question, he pointed out that if the whole estimated cost of the expedition were taken out of the present cash balances in India no inconvenience would occur, and the contributions of the Famine Assurance Fund would not be affected by more than 150,000*l*. To lay down by an abstract resolution, such as Mr. Fawcett's, that the Indian authorities might undertake any expenditure with the assurance that they had the British Exchequer at their back would be altogether to destroy the financial control.

Sir H. James, reverting to the legal point raised by Mr. Gladstone and answering the Attorney-General, asserted that the Government had broken the Act of 1858 by expending Indian money on the expedition without the consent of Parliament, and the Solicitor-General, in answering him, maintained that if Parliament had meant a "previous" consent it would have specified it.

Mr. Bright supported the amendment and Mr. Balfour maintained that the war was Indian, and ought to be paid for by India. The immediate cause of the war was an affront to the Indian Government, and whoever was the ruler of India would have to take measures to prevent Afghanistan becoming a menace to India. Moreover, Russia would have stretched out her hand towards India sooner or later, whether we had any connection with it or not.

Sir W. Lawson condemned the war as cruel and cowardly, and attributed it to the desire of the Government to divert the attention of the country from their domestic policy, and to gain a new lease of power. He protested against the amendment on the same grounds as Mr. Gladstone—that the English people were responsible for it. Mr. Newdegate discussed the Act of 1858, contending that it imposed on the Government the constitutional duty of obtaining the assent of Parliament before using the Indian Exchequer for military operations outside the frontier. Mr. Mundella, in an argument against the war, referred to the distress in all branches of labour, which he declared had been increased by the new policy of the Government. Mr. Hardcastle maintained that British rule in India had secured to the people a sufficient measure of peace and prosperity to enable them to defend themselves. As a matter of principle he held that India ought to pay for the expense of the war by land, and as a matter of policy he was willing that some portion should be defrayed by the British Exchequer.

Mr. Liddell entered into a minute verbal criticism of the language of the Ministerial resolution, which he maintained would give the Government an unlimited vote of credit on the Indian Exchequer for the whole expenses of the war, and was incompatible with a mere temporary and subsidiary loan. The Government had had ample time to make up its mind as to the amount which was to be charged on the British Exchequer, and he urged the House to insist upon the information being furnished to it. After some comments on the cavalier treatment of the Council of India, Mr. Childers examined the financial condition of India, which, he argued, made it impossible for her to bear this charge and the permanent charge which would ultimately be placed upon her by the extension of her frontier. That this was an English, not an Indian, quarrel he inferred from the long delay in taking notice of the march of the Russian columns from Tashkend towards India.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied this that it was not until August that the Government received any authentic news of the Russian Mission being received at Kabul which made it necessary to move. In this case there was a real emergency, because if there had been delay the season would have been lost and the resistance would have been greater; and this was more than could be alleged for the China war, in which the Indian troops had been used by a Liberal Government. England knowing anything about it. The resolution was merely meant to make the Indian revenue applicable to the expenses of the war, and not to conclude the question as to the future. If India was to be a self-supporting country she ought to be able to pay for her own self-defence. She ought also to bear the expense of a war with an immediate neighbour, but not with a distant enemy who might attack her as a part of the British Empire. In such a case her claim on the Imperial Exchequer must be recognised. At present it was too soon to decide what would be the character of the present war. It might be that it would soon be terminated, and no necessity for appealing to the British Exchequer would arise; but he should like to have a clear understanding for the whole strength of the country to be put forth, then undoubtedly India ought not to bear the whole cost. In the course of a month or two we should know more clearly what the war was about to take, and the Government would be prepared to make proposals to the House accordingly.

The Marquis of Hartington, in the course of a brief speech, remarked that the proposal of the Government evidently pointed to a system of subsidies which would destroy the whole financial control of Parliament.

On a division Mr. Fawcett's amendment was negatived by a majority of 110—238, to 128, and the original resolution was then agreed to.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes to one o'clock until Thursday.

CHANCERY DIVISION, DEC. 14.

(Before Vice-Chancellor Sir RICHARD MALINS.)

IN RE THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK (LIMITED).

THE London and Bombay Bank and General Financial and Insurance Agency Corporation (*Limited*) was registered in 1864 under the Companies Act. In September, 1865, that company entered into an agreement for amalgamation with the London and Mediterranean Bank (Limited), the agreement providing that the assets and business of both banks should be taken over by the amalgamated bank, which was to be styled the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank (*Limited*); that, subject to the change of name, the business and assets of the Mediterranean Bank should be merged in the London and Bombay Bank, and the Mediterranean Bank should be wound up voluntarily. In February, 1866, the change of name was registered, and in July, 1866, an order was made to wind up the amalgamated company. The Companies Act

members of the Bombay Bank who had ceased to be such before the amalgamation were liable to contribute as part members of the amalgamated bank to its assets It was contended on behalf of the applicants both that the amalgamation created a new concern altogether and also that it was not proved that the contributions of past shareholders were required to satisfy the liabilities. It was attempted to show that, owing to compromises of claims and forbearance of actions, the contributions of shareholders on the A list did not appear to have been effectually realized.

Mr. Eddis, Q.C., Mr. Scoble, Q.C., and Mr. Romer appeared in support of the application; Mr. Dickinson, Q.C., and Mr. Whitehorne appeared for the liquidator.

The Vice-Chancellor said that the company which was being wound up and which had been formed by the fusion, as it had been called, of the two old companies, was to be regarded, not as a new company, but as an amalgamated company; and by force of the amalgamation the shareholders of the two companies became shareholders in the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank, although, no doubt, creditors of the two companies respectively might have particular rights against the assets of those companies. He had, therefore, only to inquire for the purpose of settling the list of contributories whether there existed persons who were shareholders a year before the winding up, whether the time had arrived for settling the B list, and whether there were existing liabilities which were liabilities of the London and Bombay Bank when these persons ceased to be shareholders. The latter point his Lordship thought sufficiently made out by the evidence. As to the time having arrived for settling the list of past members, it was not necessary for the liquidator for that purpose to do more, in order to satisfy the Court, than to show an improbability of sufficient assets being available in a reasonable time for the creditors, and it was not necessary, again, to wait to see whether any of the claims made against the company would fail to be established. It must be borne in mind that by the nature of the constitution of this company, the shareholders being principally resident in India, there was a difficulty in getting at the contributories. The fair result of the evidence produced was that there were debts existing requiring a resort to the B list, and that there would probably be a difficiency of assets. It was said it was not shown that the liquidator had done all he could in getting in the assets; but this allegation, again, in all the circumstances, was not made out; and as to all the complaints made against the liquidator under this head, as in respect of bi- compromising some of his claims and not bringing others to prosecution, claims relative to the former, which complaints, his Lordship held, were not shown to be well-founded, there was no observation to be made—but the persons who now made these complaints knew throughout from the beginning of the winding up that they were under this liability, and no steps were taken to remove the liquidator. If there was any difficulty in their taking such steps, still the rights of the creditors to be paid could not be affected by any omission of that kind, if such there were, in the Act of Parliament. Nor was there any evidence that the liquidator had been guilty of any *laches* as regarded the parties now appealing against him. It might be that the 10 or 12 years after persons had ceased to be shareholders in a company they should still be subject to the risk of being put upon the B list. That was, however, the law of the land, and if persons would take shares in these companies, they must take the consequences.

BUSCH'S "PRINCE BISMARCK."

(Times' Correspondent.)

BERLIN, Dec. 11.

An English translation of Busch's "Prince Bismarck and his Staff" being announced, the correction of certain inaccuracies in this remarkable book may not be out of place. Herr Busch, referring to a statement of your Berlin Correspondent in February, 1871, gives us to understand that he was instructed to contradict the same. The statement touched upon to the demand of an indemnity of ten milliards, contradicted by Herr Busch in a correspondence dated Versailles, February 7, which was printed in the *Cologne Gazette* of February 11. The language held upon that subject in Dr. Busch's book being identical with that used in the correspondence adverted to, there is not a doubt but that both are from the same pen. It is therefore proper to repeat that, however warranted Herr Busch's denial may have been on the day of its issue, it cannot be assumed to allude to the preceding date, when the intelligence was transmitted. About two years after the event Prince Bismarck, at a Parliamentary dinner, told his assembled guests that he had originally asked a much higher sum than the five milliards exacted. Prince Bismarck's interesting communication appearing in a lengthy article in the German Press, evidently written by one of the guests present, was copied into *The Times*, reference being made to the previous contradiction. No denial was elicited at that time, either in Germany or in England. Herr Busch reprinting in his book a summary of his Versailles correspondence, without mentioning subsequent disclosures, this repeated allusion to the second chapter of the tale is rendered necessary. In the light afforded by final explanations, we have, moreover, that there was no occasion to look for a prejudiced source for a statement which, when first made, was correct.

Again, Prince Bismarck is introduced by Herr Busch as declining to allow an English gunboat to go up the Seine during the seige to fetch the British residents in Paris. In this case, too, chronology is all important. If, in the first instance, Herr Busch's assertion refers to a comparatively recent date, in this second one his affirmation is only correct when restricted to the introductory stage of the matter. As may be remembered, the Pheasant gunboat, in consequence of Mr. Odo Russell's representations, did go up the Seine and fetch British residents.

It would not be difficult to point out other minor inadvertencies. According to Herr Busch, Prince Bismarck induced Count Moltke to prolong the armistice in the night of September 1; whereas the official account of the war, published under Count Moltke's control, says the reverse. The writer who published the sensational article in the *Petit Journal*, advocating the murder of all Prussians, was not Thomas Grimm, as Herr Busch tells us, but Timothe Trimm. The Chancellor cannot possibly have asserted that Paris should have been taken by storm on September 18, the first encounter near the city having only occurred on the 19th. The German journalist taken prisoner by the French was not Herr Kreisler, as we are informed, but Dr. Kayser, the editor of the *Post*. And so on. The second edition of the work is impatiently awaited, not so much for the additions it may contain as for what the editor may have to say in reply to those criticising the propriety of the publication.

GENERAL LOMAKINE'S OPERATIONS AGAINST THE TURCOMANS.

The complete correspondence that has been issued on Central Asian affairs throws considerable light on those operations which General Lomakine, in his capacity of governor of the Trans-Caspian district, has for several years been prosecuting against the Turcomans, who hold that part of the Kara Kum desert which is north of the "Attock," and the Persian frontier. The key to the telegrams which have of late appeared so frequently in *The Times* is to be found is the official correspondence just referred to, and although we are unable to arrive at as decided an opinion as could be desired as to the present position of General Lomakine's forces, it is possible to approximate with tolerable correctness thereto. General Lomakine's expedition in the spring of last year, which resulted in the occupation of Kizil Arvate and Beurma (Boormeh), had more the character of a reconnaissance in force than of a determined invasion; and, either through the difficulty in bringing up supplies or, as was reported through the activity of the Tekkes in their rear, the places which had been briefly held were abandoned and the force returned to Krasnovodsk. With the return of favourable weather this year the Russian advanced once more upon Kizil Arvat, and that important place is once more a Russian post. So far everything is tolerably clear; but much greater mist shrouds the subsequent movements of the Kizil Arvat division and those undertaken by this enterprising general himself.

The second occupation of Kizil Arvat was effected, like the first, by a force operating from Krasnovodsk; but another division had been assembled at Chikishlar with the design of advancing against Kizil Arvat from the south-west, through the Yomuit country. This division encountered such difficulties *en route* that it was compelled to retreat, with considerable loss in camels, and the Yomuits who supplied them are "clamorously demanding" compensation for the loss. (Mr. R. Thomson's telegram of the 29th of October, 1878.) But although this force, which was under the immediate command of Lomakine, failed in its main object, it remained two months on the Steppe; and during that time we may be sure it did not remain idle. So far as it is possible to reconcile palpable discrepancies in the various statements, the Chikishlar division thwarted in its main object, turned along the Atfrek river and the Kuren Dagh range, and, to judge from the rumours that reached the Persian town of Bujnurd, threatened the places known as Kara Kalee and Kokhor. They have evidently built a fort in this direction at a place called Kizil Chesme, about 130 miles north-east of Chikishlar. The telegram erroneously said "south-west of the Caspian" instead of south-east. The small fort at Chat referred to in the telegram lies on the Caspian a short distance to the north of Chikishlar. On his return to Chikishlar, Lomakine at once proceeded to Tiflis to receive fresh instructions and perhaps reinforcements. It is very probable that the coolness which is asserted to have been recently shown by Persia towards Russia is due to this particular expedition, which menaced Persian territory very closely. The reports from Bujnurd, to be found in the official correspondence, bear out this view, and the Persian Government, enfeebled as it has become, is as unwilling as any other to see its sovereign rights diminished or assailed. This sentiment, which in its case is owing to vanity alone, is quite as strong with it as with other Powers.

North of the "Attock" there remains the other column, whose base is Kraznovodsk, and which had certainly re-occupied Kizil Arvat early in the summer. Its strength has been computed at from 4,000 to 8,000 men. There is some reason for believing that its numbers are greater than the lower of these figures. Of its movements we have received only vague intelligence, and that exclusively through the medium of our well-informed Correspondent at Berlin. But beyond Kizil Arvat, in a south-easterly direction, there extends along the northern slope of the Attock a road which leads to Serakhs in a straight line; the distance is about 350 miles. The nearer portion to the Russian frontier is held by the Akhals—a branch of the Tekkes—and the more remote by the Tekkes themselves. The first post along the road is that of Beurma, and there are numerous forts with names which are only occasionally mentioned. The first place of any importance is Karya, the next Ashkabad, the next Abiverd, the next Khelata-Nadiri; and then Serakhs itself, which is now within the actual Persian frontier. Intelligence was received some time ago that the Russians had reached Ashkabad 150 miles from Kizil Arvat; and our Berlin Correspondent has since informed us that the Turcomans of the Tejend swamp had been brought into submission to the Russians. That announcement means, in plain English, that the Russian force has reached Abiverd, in the neighbourhood of which is the swamp mentioned. This is formed by the river Tejend, which is the lower course of the Heriroud, the river on which stands Herat, and which used, in all probability, to find an outlet in that part of the Oxus which flowed from Oburjut to the Caspian. That telegram refers to a period now at least six weeks ago, and even if no further advance has been made the Russians are very close both to Merv and Serakhs, as well as nearly 200 miles beyond their frontier as defined after the treaty with Khiva. If these events have occurred—and of their substantial accuracy there can be no question—it would appear that there is an urgent necessity for the address of a remonstrance to the Russian Government similar to that despatched by Lord Derby on the 13th of June, 1877. That document does not affect to minimize the importance of the Merv question, and we could not do better than base our policy in this direction on the attitude that was taken up by the late Foreign Secretary with regard to it.

THE ACTION AGAINST "TRUTH."

In the Queen's Bench on Dec. 17th before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury, the case of "Robertson *v.* Labouchere" was resumed, after the interval of a fortnight. The action was for libel, brought by the Plaintiff against the Defendant, the editor and proprietor of *Truth*. The Plaintiff was for some time a director and manager of the Westminster Royal Aquarium, and Defendant was chairman of the Board of Directors, when the disputes arose which gave rise to the Defendant publishing the articles in question in which he imputed dishonesty to the Plaintiff.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, who had recovered from his recent attack, Mr. Serjeant Parry, Mr. Tennant, and Mr. Bremner were counsel for the Plaintiff; and Mr. C. Russell, Q.C., and Mr. Edward Clarke were counsel for the Defendant.

Mr. Russell addressed the jury for the Defendant. He said he intended to ask them to say that the libel complained of was true in substance and in fact. The Defendant took upon himself the whole of the responsibility of what he had written. The imputation on the Plaintiff's character was not brought by the Defendant for the first time. The learned counsel reviewed the evidence given for the Plaintiff, in order to show the *bona fides* of the statement taken as a whole, and shadowed forth the defence, which he should call witnesses to prove. With regard to the cheque for interest which the directors insisted should be returned by the Plaintiff, and which he said he did voluntarily and without [illegible] all the circumstances showed the contrary. The [illegible]ment of the cheque was dated the 10th, [illegible]ttees of the Board on the 11th it was considered that the Plaintiff's claim for the day received. At the meeting of directors on the 11th the chairman [the Defendant] declined to give a promise that no imputation would rest on the Plaintiff's honour if he signed the forms which were put before him and resigned, but he did tell him that he might have a further investigation into the matters in dispute between them. At a Board meeting on January 25th, 1876, the Plaintiff was requested to leave the room whilst the Board consulted in private. When he was recalled in he was told the directors saw no reason to change their opinion of his conduct in reference to his position in the company; and he was further told that he must go in the morning and sell some securities, and did not know why the conclusion, after considering and reviewing all the circumstances, that the Plaintiff had been guilty of the grossest infidelity to his trust, and that he had been in complicity with inferior *employes*, to the injury of the undertaking. Without risking any penalty, he was putting himself to deal with the shares at a profit. There were in August after this discovery 2,155 shares unallotted, but if the Plaintiff's 1000, Knight's 940, Bruce-Phillips's 50, and Wyon's 80, had been allotted, there would not have been 500 shares unallotted. If the Plaintiff did not traffic in those shares, it was not because he could not, but because he had well-founded expectations he would realise a higher premium at a later stage. At the sales at the Company's office Wyon would sell at a premium, and pay over to the company the nominal value of the shares, putting the balance into his pocket before he had paid a farthing for the shares. That was done to the knowledge of the Plaintiff, and that being made out to be dishonest, Mr. Robertson shared the profits of the transaction with Wyon and the others.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.—No.

Mr. Russell.—Yes. I should like to ask the question of Mr. Robertson.

Mr. Robertson was called into the witness-box, and in answer to questions put to him, said he did not share the whole profits with the premiums. He sold to Messrs. Wyon, Knight, and Bruce-Phillips 108 life nominations, for which he received 1824.

Mr. Russell continued that as the Plaintiff was lending himself to the practice of these persons, he ought to have known what they were doing, two of them holding no position of responsibility. He asked the jury if they could consistently, with an honest view of the facts, explain how during so many months the Plaintiff never directly or indirectly communicated to his brother directors that he was an applicant for a single share. With regard to the payment of the cheque for interest, the thing itself was not only dishonest, but the mode in which it was obtained was underhand and dishonest. Having discovered Wyon's irregularities in December 1875, the Plaintiff went to the weak and compliant Mr. Wyon, and, on arguing the point with him, he convinced Wyon that he was entitled to interest, and the amount was included in a larger sum which the directors signed in ignorance that the Plaintiff's claim for interest was included in it. After the final investigation of 25th January, when the directors ceased to have any personal knowledge, the Plaintiff his position was radically changed, and his control over the management of the Aquarium became limited. In March, comformably with resolution of the Board, he ceased to be manager, and then began what was called the Beal circulars, attacking the directors and the management. The directors would all go into the witness box and say that they adhered to the minute they signed as to the Plaintiff's general conduct. The letter written by the Defendant, stating that he would defend the Plaintiff if he gave up his claim of 2,000*l.* and would vote, and influence his friends to vote, for the directors at the approaching meeting, did not bear the construction that had been put upon it by the Plaintiff, but it meant that if the Plaintiff was not a snake in the grass the Defendant and the Board would assume the responsibility of his acts. The issue between the parties was whether the allegation that Mr. Robertson had been dismissed for dishonesty was true in substance and in fact, and, if so, whatever might have been Mr. Labouchere's motives, even if malicious, he was entitled to the verdict of the jury.

Mr. Henry Kendrick was examined, and stated that in 1875 and 1876 he was an auditor of the Westminster Aquarium Company, and was in communication with Mr. Wyon, the accountant of the company. With regard to the 1000 shares entered in the ledger as having been allotted to Mr. Robertson on 12th May, 1875, he found from an examination of the books that they were not allotted on that day. Shares allotted on that day would have been numerically less by 13,000 in their proper order. He also found similar irregularities in the allotment-book with regard to the shares allotted to Wyon, Knight, and Phillips. On discovering that he asked Mr. Wyon for the letters of application, which were not forthcoming at the time. A letter of application signed by Mr. Robertson was, however, produced at sitmeeting of the directors about the 3d of January. Witness spoke to Mr. Wyon about the interest on unpaid shares received by Robertson, who, shortly afterwards came into the room and spoke to him on the subject, when Witness said he was not entitled to the interest, but even if so he was not entitled to interest on the 200 shares which he (Robertson) had transferred to Witness's late partner and himself for having brought the company out for him. Witness took the cheques for the interest, but said he should have to return them, on which Robertson said, "It will be time enough to do so when I ask you," and witness then communicated the matter to Mr. Macey. It appeared from the books that 540 shares allotted to Knight were sold at a premium, at a profit to Knight of 287*l.* 10*s.* The shares were not paid for until after they were sold. Wyon's shares were sold at a profit of 59*l.* 5*s.* Witness mentioned to Mr. Macey at the time what he had found out about these allotments of shares. He was present at the board meeting of the 3rd of January, when Mr. Labouchere was in the chair, and refused to sign the minutes. Mr. Wyon was called in, and Mr. Robertson was also present, and made a statement as to his giving the life nominations. With regard to his own 1,000 shares, he said that the application was *bona fide* made in May, 1875, and stated that he had deposited some securities with Mr. Wyon. On the 11th of January there was another Board meeting immediately before the general meeting on the same day.

Cross-examined.—The company had sustained no loss from the 1,000 shares allotted to Mr. Robertson, who had never dealt in them. With regard to Mr. Robertson being entitled to interest on paid-up shares, he argued the matter very strongly. He never suggested to Witness that he desired to be secret about the matter.

At this stage of the proceedings the Court adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18.

The further cross examination of Mr. Kendrick was proceeded with by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.—He said a great number of shares was applied for and allotted between June and September, 1875, and paid for as shares without life nominations. Some were issued after the 19th June at a premium with life nominations. He never saw the Plaintiff trouble himself about the accounts.

Mr. Labouchere, examined by Mr. Edward Clarke, said—I am the Defendant. I wrote the article from which the libel is taken. About the summer of 1875 the Plaintiff came to reside near me at Twickenham. We visited occasionally. He spoke to me about starting the Aquarium, and he asked me to become one of the council of fellows, and afterwards he asked me to become one of the executive council before the company was advertised and registered. I consented and was elected chairman. I was personally acquainted with Colonel Farquharson, one of the committee. After discussion and consideration it was estimated that 97,000*l.* would be required to carry the scheme out on a somewhat smaller scale than was at first intended. Plaintiff had a contract to receive 7,000*l.* in cash from the company, and 23,000*l.* in fully paid-up shares. The nominal capital was 2 0,000*l.* Of that Plaintiff received 23,000*l.* in fully paid-up shares, the balance to be made up by the public. I told Plaintiff that his shares must be *pro rata* according to the amount subscribed by the public. When 90,000*l.* had been subscribed for the Plaintiff said that he knew Mr. Webster, a gentleman who had just come back from Australia, who would take 7,000*l.* on a rebate of 10 per cent, and complete the 97,000*l.* worth. I did not know in the least that Plaintiff was interested in that arrangement. I was on friendly terms with the Plaintiff up to the end of 1875. I occasionally attended the meetings of the Board. A meeting of the company was held on Dec. 23, 1875. I was in the chair. A shareholder proposed and adjournment, as there had not been time to examine the balance-sheet. I agreed, and the meeting was adjourned to the 11th January, 1876. Down to that time I never heard that Plaintiff had 1,000 shares allotted to him, or of his having received interest. I frequently met him at the quarium and at his own house. After the meeting in December, Mr. Macey, a director, called on me and made a communication to me with respect to statements he had received from Mr. Kendrick. On Saturday, 1st January, Colonel Farquharson called upon me, and we went to Mr. Whitely's, Mr. Macey, Mr. Whitely, Colonel Farquharson, and myself were there Mr. Macey's communication was discussed. I saw Mr. Pawle after the meeting, and told him what had taken place there. It was arranged that the question should be gone into on Monday, the 26th, at a meeting of the directors at which Plaintiff (including the plaintiff) present, Mr Pawle, the soilcitor, and Mr. Kendrick. I raised the whole points, as previously agreed, by refusing to confirm the minutes of the last meeting of the board on which a resolution had been passed to allot all shares that had not been properly allotted previously. I said I did so because changes had been brought against some of the officials of the company, and I begged Mr. Kendrick to state what they were. He then did the particulars about the cheque and the application for shares by the plaintiff and other officials, and that nothing had been paid upon them. Plaintiff said he had told Wyon that he thought he had a right to the money, and that he was surprised at the cheque being drawn in Wyon's name, and he had asked him why he had done so, instead of drawing cheques for the different amounts. I said then, "You did not know your money was included in the cheque?" He replied that it did not occur to him that it was. I asked him whether he was not surprised at receiving Wyon's cheque for the account. He said he had not thought of it. Wyon was not present when that statement was made. I was called in and asked to explain the cheque. He said that the plaintiff had come to Wyon and had said to him that he must draw a cheque and present it to the Board for interest on fully paid-up shares, and that he must include in it the interest due to him on his promotion shares (2300.) Wyon said that he questioned the plaintiff's right to the interest, but that plaintiff proceed to him that he had a right to it. He was then asked why he had drawn a cheque for 611*l.* to himself and then drawn it over to the plaintiff, instead of drawing a cheque for that amount and getting it signed by the directors. He said he had done as he was told though it was probably not required—he had carried out the directions of the plaintiff, who was the managing director. Wyon also said that he did not remember drawing up for directors that the total was made up of small sums, when he presented the cheque for signature. (Witness detailed the conversation about the list of payments and the signing of the cheque, and continued)—I called the plaintiff's attention the minute of the previous meeting, and he said he recollected having attended it and not feeling well had left before the cheque was presented for signature. Mr. Robertson and others were examined on Mr. Kendrick's statement about the allotment of shares. Plaintiff said that with respect to his 1000 shares he had handed in an application in May, and that in the course of the summer he gave some securities, and did not know why Wyon had not entered it in the books before September. He said he had not taken any receipt for his securities. He said the board had allowed a similar thing to be done. It was referred to and it appeared that a gentleman who had paid on application an allotment had asked to be given time to pay a call, and had agreed to put up securities as a guarantee that the call would be paid, and that the matter had been brought before the board and consented to. I did not think that was right. Witness showed him that securities were not allowed to be put up without permission of the board. Plaintiff said he had perceived that the shares of the officials were antedated, and that he had told them they would not be allowed to have life nominations, but that he would give them some of his, and the profit was to be divided between them. I asked him how he could possibly believe that Bruce Phillips, about whose impecuniousness there had been a complaint to the board, could possibly have money to speculate in shares, and how Knight, who, at his request, had appointed assistant secretary at 100*l.* per annum could be possibly worth some thousands of pounds. He replied that it was not his business. Wyon said, in plaintiff's presence, that the latter gave him his application for shares in May, and later on some securities, which he produced, consisting of some fully paid-up Aquarium shares and some Lombard Railway bonds. Wyon said he did not know why he did not bring the application under the board at the time it was made and when he undertook to allot them. He admitted that he had no right to do what he had done, but that the plaintiff told him to do so, and he (Wyon), supposed that he might make an exception in the case of the managing director. There was no entry in the books of the company about the securities, and there was no lien on them. He said he had not mentioned the existence of the securities, and the auditor, Wyon, said that he and the other officials had applied for shares in September, and that he had dated their application in May previous, after discussing the matter with the Plaintiff, and that he had agreed to give them nominations from his shares, the premium to be divided between them. I asked him to explain the system of selling the shares. He said a person would come to the office for shares. The applicant would be told all the shares were allotted, but that he knew some that were for sale, and if he would call again, he would let him know. Then when he called again, he would be told there were so many to be had, the money would be received, and a transfer and certificate would be given without the knowledge of the board. The certificates should have been signed by two directors. I suspect it was done this way. It was the constant practice, when public companies were brought out, that two directors signed certificates as fast as they could, so as always to have a stock on hand. I presume that if the allottees of Wyon got the certificates they got them in that way—out of those signed in stock. It was very difficult to get information from the officials. Wyon produced over 560*l.* on the 3d of January, which he said had been given him by Knight as security for all three but I could never get at the bottom of. He said he had not entered it in any book. He said that Knight had lost the relatives from whom he had got the money. Bruce Phillips was called in. He admitted that he had done wrong, and asked to be forgiven. Between the 3rd and 8th of January plaintiff called upon me in the City. I rather avoided all discussion. I told him the directors considered what had been done was dishonest. I told him that he would have to accept the decision of the directors, or it would go before the shareholders, which would be the worse for him. On Saturday, the 8th, at the meeting at Whitely's, all the directors, except the plaintiff and Mr Pawle, were present. A discussion took place with regard to Robertson's conduct on that occasion, and a memorandum was drawn up of the views of the directors after a lengthened discussion. It was given to Mr. Pawle, who was requested to send a copy of it to the plaintiff. The general meeting of the shareholders took place on the 11th, and a board meeting was previously held. All the directors and Mr. Serjeant Ballantine were present at the board meeting. The letter from the plaintiff, with his cheque for 1000*l.* and 578*l.* was handed to me as the chairman, and the application for 1,000 shares and the interest that had been paid to him on the promotion shares. The Memorandum calling on the plaintiff to resign and pay back the interest and the application and allotment money, 2000*l.*, &c., was on the table. If the terms were not complied with, the directors would have to make all known to the meeting of the shareholders. We recapitulated at the board meeting the facts for the benefit of Serjeant Ballantine. We then asked Robertson a few questions. Serjeant Ballantine then said——

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine explained. He asked his learned friend, if he could conveniently do so, not to mention his name. He was present at the meeting to advise all the parties, in the hope of settling matters, being a fellow of the society and taking a deep interest in it. He understood that his name was not to be mentioned, or he would have asked Mr. Serjeant Parry to conduct the cross-examination, so that he could have gone into the witness-box.

Mr. Russell said he promised that he would not introduce Mr. Serjeant Ballantie's name, and in the documents that he read to the jury he omitted his name. He had urged on his client as strongly as he could that the name should not be brought out. It had not been done with his wish or sanction.

The Lord Chief Justice.—The learned Serjeant appeared to be there to advise all the parties. No one could suppose that he was doing anything in the remotest degree that could be considered discreditable.

Mr. Russell said if his client took a different view of the matter from him he had a perfect right to do so. He had expressed to him his view on the matter, so as to receive his displeasure. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said if he had thought that his name would have been introduced he would have thrown up his brief, so as to have been able to go into the witness-box.

Mr. Russell said he had no objection.

Mr. Labouchere said he did not object, but it should be known that the directors were acting under the advice of so eminent a member of the bar as Serjeant Ballantine.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said nobody knew better than Mr. Labouchere the great difference of opinion that existed between them on the subject.

Mr. Labouchere.—But you must come into this box, and state it in evidence. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said that on the facts laid before them the matter was criminal. A long discussion then arose between Mr. Robertson and the board. He wished us to accept his letter and not require his signature to the ultimatum. We said he must accept our terms, and either sign or that we should lay the whole matter before the shareholders. He then by signing practically admitted his own guilt.

The Lord Chief Justice.—Did he use that word?

Mr. Labouchere.—Yes, I think he did. I then, and I think Colonel Farquharson, pointed out that it was not so—that he had stated he had further evidence to adduce which would convince us that we were wrong in the construction we put upon his conduct, and that if he did so convince us there would be no imputation upon his honour from his signing his ultimatum. If he proved his innocence things would go on as before.

The Lord Chief Justice.—But you did not mean it?

Mr. Labouchere.—No, I was acting in the humble capacity of judge, and was bound to hear all. A few minutes before two o'clock nothing had been signed. We had to leave to attend the public meeting and I advised him to sign, or it would be the worse as we must make all known to the shareholders. He [the plaintiff] said if the board would withdraw all charges of dishonesty against him in reference to this transaction he would sign. I declined to make any such statement until after I heard the further evidence he had to adduce. The ultimatum was signed by the plaintiff and left on the table. I don't think I made during the discussion any alteration in the memorandum. The directors then went over to the general meeting at the Westminster Palace Hotel, and no reference was made to these transactions at the meeting. Some time after the meeting he called, with his brother, upon me at the Reform Club. He said I was taking a stronger view of the case than the other directors. I said it was not so. He might think so from my being the chairman and spokesman for the others. He said General Cotton had told him that he was convinced he had taken a wrong view against him. I said, "Did he?" because I did not believe it. They then left.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine complained that the plaintiff had not been asked about this and many other matters that had been introduced in the defendant's evidence.

Mr. Labouchere continued—On January 25, 1876, the plaintiff appeared with his solicitor before the board, and made a statement. The solicitor argued that the plaintiff had a right to interest on the shares. I said it was not a question of right but of conduct how the plaintiff got the money. No new evidence was brought at that time before the board. The directors discussed the matter in private and then recalled the plaintiff, and I informed him that he had adduced nothing to alter the views of the board, and that they were sorry to say that they could not think this transaction to be a mere matter of irregularity in the accounts, but that they involved such dishonesty that their ultimatum, signed by the plaintiff, must be carried into effect, and that consequently he must cease to be director or manager of the company on or before the 25th March; that the board was anxious to keep the matter secret; and that they did not wish, if it could be avoided, to do more than leave the real reasons of his severance with the company consigned in the archives, and that Mr. Arthur Sullivan had proposed a resolution that the office of director and managing director in his case should be severed, and that it should be entered in the minutes, and the reason of the plaintiff's severance from the company would be less likely to come out. He said that by his ultimatum he had a right to remain until the 25th of March. Mr. Sullivan's resolution was carefully drawn up to secure Mr. Robertson's ceasing to be director and managing director on or before the 25th March. He said he could not see why if he was to be dismissed Wyon should not also be dismissed. He was told that he was going to be dismissed in much the same way, and a resolution was come to that effect, viz., calling upon him to resign. The ultimatum has been lost. So long as he delayed resigning his colleagues did not speak to him at the board room, except what they were compelled to do. His position was purely nominal from the 25th of January to the 25th of March. Mr. Brewer was at the Bank of Commerce, of which I was chairman, and as the bank was going into liquidation, the manager of the bank recommended Mr. Brewer to me as manager of the Aquarium. He knew nothing of him beyond that. On the 25th of January the plaintiff asked for and obtained several times an extension of time for paying the 3000*l.* Under the ultimatum, 2000*l.* had been paid under it. The board had reason to believe that the Defendant had to do with the Beal circulars, and when the matter was before the board search was made for that ultimatum, but it could not be found. A statement of facts was drawn up in July and signed by the directors, and afterwards published in the circular. Mr. Coleman was then the manager of the Aquarium. He was aware of the missing document. Before the general meeting Mr. Coleman made a communication to me with reference to Mr. Robertson, and afterwards wrote the letter to Mr. Coleman that has been read in this case. My explanation of that letter is that Mr. Brewer had stated to the board—

Mr Serjeant Ballantine objected. The person who had made statements should be called.

Mr. Labouchere—Ah, I thought so.

The Lord Chief Justice said common justice required that after the manner the letter had been characterised it should be explained.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said he would not press his objection. The letter told its own story.

Mr. Labouchere said the board were told by Mr. Brewer that Mr. Robertson had threatened to oppose the meeting unless he had his 2000*l.* returned. Believing that Beal was Mr. Robertson, who was attacking the management, the board came to the conclusion that they would not do the defend Robertson, but make a clear statement of the facts.

The Lord Chief Justice said that might be, but the letter did not merely confine itself to that.

Mr. Labouchere.—Not wishing to wash our dirty linen in public I wanted to know the real meaning of the letter with Beal. The view of the board was that all the matters should be brought before the general meeting. At that time these circumstances were not known to the general public. On the same day, the 24th of July, Mr. Pawle saw Mr. Robertson, who told him he was unconnected with the Beal circulars, and that he intended to vote for the board. Mr. Pawle went a second time to Mr. Robertson, and received the same answer. The complaint against Mr. Robertson was, in consequence, not stated to the meeting. On the 31st August, 1876, I and the directors resigned. It came to my knowledge that the plaintiff had stated that this was a personal quarrel, and that he had been asked by the new board to join them. Some of the old board held a meeting, in consequence, at Mr. Whitely's and it was then arranged to publish the document drawn up in July. It came to my knowledge that Mr. Robertson proposed to form the Aquarium. When the resolution was come to, in October, 1874, to allow discount upon the paid-up shares there was not much discussion. I first became aware of Robertson's defalcations on the turf and in the clubs in January, 1876. The matter had come out, and had come to the knowledge of the directors, and before the discussions at the meeting, but after Robertson's dismissal. There has been a misapprehension about the life nominations. The life nominations and the shares were one thing, they bore in the proportion of one to five. No shares were ever sold without them at first, but they were separated after at the suggestion of the Stock Exchange when we applied for a quotation. They were then separated by Robertson that led us to believe that a fraud was going on. The nominations were taken from the thousand shares applied for by the Plaintiff.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I have told you all of importance that transpired at the Reform Club. I never doubted Mr. Robertson's culpability. I do not recollect if he showed me Mr. Karslake's opinion then or afterwards. That did not in the least modify my opinion. I asked him, "Is this the opinion of Sir John Karslake or the other Karslake who believes in the claimant?" He said, "Mr. Karslake." I said, "Then take it back." I did not even read it [laughter]. I did not ask him to give me a lift home in his brougham. I do not think he had a brougham. I do not remember riding in his brougham about that time. I did not lunch with him in July, 1876, at the Aquarium at his or Bertram's expense. I entered into a conversation with him. I might have sat at the same table and answered a question that he might have put to me. I do not recollect that I did. For two years that I sat at the Board I had not a single share nor had I paid a farthing. I bought 100 shares within the specified time. The qualification was a peculiar one, and a director must be a possessor of 100 shares within three years. Very possibly I bought them a week before the July meeting. A was particularly proud of the arrangement. It was a suggestion of my own. I knew nothing of Mr. Webster. My opinion was, and it was assumed, that the directors after three years must be the holders of 100 shares. There was no qualification for the first three years. I took very little in fees. General Collins had done most of the work, and I gave him my cheque in exchange for a much smaller one. The engagement of Mr. Brewer was made on the 7th April 1876, as entered in the minute-book, but the delay occurred from inadvertence. It is not an irregularity. I was first proprietor of *Truth* in 1876. The articles on Mr. Robertson were written by me. There is a whole family of "Truthful Tommies." The articles under that signature are not written by one person. The article of May 18, 1876, was edited by me. It contains this passage—"My Lord lived in the country with my Lady, and so sincere was his admiration of the histrionic talents of an actress in London that he felt compelled to recognise them by daily sending up the produce of his farm to her and her husband—a complaisant husband, who liked to be provided with household delicacies by his wife's admirers."

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.—Who wrote that?

Mr. Labouchere.—I am not going to tell you, or where I got the information.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine was proceeding to read an article of the 16th May, 1878, in *Truth*, to show malice against the plaintiff.

The Lord Chief Justice said the subject matter of the article tendered was not what the Jury had to consider in this case. He was unhesitatingly of opinion that proof of malice had nothing to do with this case.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

A LONDON MUSIC-HALL.

TOUCHSTONE.

The ventilation being bad, and the room crowded, it is soon discovered that the atmosphere is vile—physically as well as morally. Clouds of nasty tobacco-smoke float listlessly and heavily hither and thither, fumes of liquors still in disagreeable mixture fitfully across the nostrils, and impure slangy talk, hummed airs from catchy operas, and bursts of vulgar music from the band, with now and again the notes of a vulgar "comique's" voice, assail the ears.

All around is low and vulgar. Even the well-dressed men and women become vulgar-looking as you look at them. Their clothes appear to put on a slouchy dissipated aspect, because their wearers adopt such perfect negligence in their postures. The flash jewellery of some of the women looks as well as the real jewellery of others, because in this place all that is pinchbeck, common and flash, seems appropriate, and every thing which is genuine and good sinks into the likeness of the base imitations around.

The antics and silly things done upon the stage excite feeble interest only among a few lads at the extreme back of the pit, the chairman, and a half-score or so of strangers in the gallery. The people in the stalls are too busy with their own affairs to waste time on anything else, and even when they applaud they do so without troubling themselves to know why.

Such of the females as are not engaged in conversing with their companions are busy with their opera, looking for some one they either know or do not know; whilst signs, nods, and beckonings are freely indulged in when the right person crosses their line of sight.

The waiters are kept busy; a favourite form of drink being spirits, vitalised by gaseous lemonade from fizzing bottles. Cigars are also vended by a peripatetic salesman, who appears to do a good business.

The clatter of glasses, chink of change-giving, "thankee's" of waiters, chaff of lads, gusts of instruments!—and squeals of vocal—music, make up the sounds in this delectable place of amusement, whose artist's, in certain columns, stand line by line, shoulder to shoulder, with men and women of brains and breeding, and such as represent the works of England's greatest poet.

What matters it that every line which the vocalists sing contains an indicator and vulgar thought? If every gesture is redolent of indecency? Are these fellows not the "peers" of the followers of Kemble, Siddons, Macready, and all the great expounders of our grandest works?

Why, the variety mountebanks, and flip-flap throwers in these places, are "artists", "comedians," and "professionals." They have their "opinions of the press," their "honourable mention," and their editorial column praises. Their comings, and goings, their births, weddings, and deaths are matters of public moment, and their "progresses" are right royal. They command attention and receive it; and if they but add one more indecent word to their vilely suggestive ballads, it shall be noted and held up for a nation's wondering praise with as much ceremony and pomp as would the learned classic performance of philosophic *Hamlet*.

At least such is the practice of the "Theatrical paper" *par excellence* of this great city!

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE AND LORD PENZANCE.

(Times, Dec. 12.)

The Lord Chief Justice has published a vigorous and spirited letter to Lord Penzance, reviewing and censuring the remarks made by the Dean of Arches in the case of "Combe *v.* Edwards." Sir Alexander Cockburn has lately been kept from his court by indisposition. Looking to the animation and asperity of his letter, it is surprising what it might have been had it been composed in the fulness of health. There is no mincing matters or any judicial reserve about the phrases used in it. Lord Penzance was not too particular as to the manner in which he resented Sir Alexander Cockburn's intrusion into domains of which a Common Law Judge could not be expected to know much. Lawyers who had only occasionally looked into the nature of ecclesiastical procedure could not pick up anything but superficial knowledge in a cursory perusal of Ayliffe's "Parergon" or by hurried-ly consulting "Oughton." That was Lord Penzance's view, and he plainly let it appear. The answer of the Lord Chief Justice is equally frank and decided. Neither disputant lets judicial traditions interfere with the combat. The ermine and robes of the Judge prove to be as compatible with freedom of speech as the gown of the advocate.

When the case of Combe *v.* Edwards came before Lord Penzance, he made it the